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FIRST EDITION.

MIDNIGHT.

FORTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

(SECOND SESSION.)

SENATE: Punishment of Polygamy—Revenue Service—Bill for the More Equitable Distribution of Banking Capital—Ocean Telegraph Cable Co. HOUSE: Debate on the Georgia Bill Resumed—Mr. Bingham Moves to Postpone—The Motion Rejected and the Bill Passed—Present Census Law Suspended—Time for Recess Extended—Honors to the Remains of Geo. Peabody.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

WASHINGTON, December 21, 1869.

SENATE.

The Vice President called attention to the requirements of law for filling the vacancy occasioned by the death of Mr. Fessenden as one of the regents of Smithsonian Institute. The law provides this vacancy should be filled in the same manner as committees are appointed.

Mr. CRAGIN reported favorably, with amendments, the bill to provide for the execution of the law against polygamy in Utah.

Mr. SPENCER submitted a resolution requesting the Secretary of the Treasury to communicate to the Senate a statement of the original cost of the revenue cutters now employed, and information in regard to the number, compensation, &c., of officers and men in that service.

Mr. WARNER introduced a bill for the more equal distribution of national banking capital, providing that the amount of circulation notes to be issued to banking associations shall not exceed $340,000,000, and in issuing said circulation notes preference shall be given to banking associations in sections having the least national bank circulation. The Secretary of the Treasury is required to retire and cancel United States three per cent. certificates to the extent of the issue of bank notes under this act, and shall cease to pay interest on the three per cent. certificates of the United States.

The bill was referred to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. SUMNER moved to take up the bill relative to telegraphic communication between the United States and foreign countries. He urged that prompt action was very important.

A discussion ensued concerning the propriety of giving priority to this measure over others deemed by other Senators equally important.

Mr. RAMSEY moved to proceed to the consideration of Executive business, which was agreed to, and at 12:35 the doors were closed for an executive session.

After the lapse of half an hour, the doors were opened.

Mr. SUMNER renewed his motion to take up the bill relative to telegraphic communication between the United States and foreign countries.

Mr. TRUMBULL urged the necessity of the consideration now of the bill in relation to the restoration of Virginia.

Mr. HOWARD stated his disposition to favor the admission of Virginia, so soon as her fidelity to the enforcement of the Reconstruction laws could be shown; but at present he desired further information on the subject.

Mr. CONKLING, from the Committee on Revision of Laws, reported favorably, without amendment, the bill to aid in taking the ninth census. In view of the report so soon after committal of bill to the Committee, he said the reason for this, which might otherwise be deemed hasty action, was based upon the fact that the passage of the bill before the census would, under the existing statute, be taken under the law of 1850. It was for the Senate to determine in regard to the House bill, whether the bill was to be divorced from its provisions in reference to future appointments, and second, whether in taking the next census Congress was to dispense with Marshals to perform this duty. These were the general questions. The others were matters of detail, relating to the schedules. If the judgment of the Senate was that the House bill ought not to be accepted in substance as it stood, then it might be advisable to suspend the operation of the act of 1850 until the Senate Committee could bestow further care and examination upon the pending bill.

Mr. WILSON expressed the hope that the bill would be recommitted, and that the committee would report a joint resolution to meet the exigency. An immense number of officers were to be appointed under the bill, and the Senate should act with prudence and care. He moved to recommit the bill. Agreed to.

In reply to an inquiry by Mr. Trumbull, he stated that according to the representations, if this bill was made a law, the first of June in the next year would be beginning the work of taking the census, sufficient time would scarcely be given, even with the utmost diligence, to make the necessary preparations, among which were printing for form tabular statements, and to do this would require all the time between this day and the first of June. Therefore, the provisions of the bill ought to operate before the first of January, if the time fixed was to be determined upon.

Mr. CONKLING then reported, by direction of the Committee, a joint resolution suspending until February 1st, 1870, all existing laws relating to the taking of the census.

The resolution was at once taken up and passed.

The Senate again went into executive session for a short time, upon the conclusion of which

The Senate took up the Ocean Telegraph bill, the question being upon the proposed amendment of Mr. Sumner to make the bill applicable to the existing as well as future cables.

Mr. CONKLING opposed the amendment as having a tendency towards the imposition of vested rights, by imposing the code of restrictions upon cables heretofore authorized by Congress upon well defined restrictions.

Mr. POMEROY said he supposed the object of the senator from Massachusetts was to provide especially for the case of the French cable, which had been landed on the shores of that State. He therefore submitted an amendment referring to the landing of the French cable and providing for its removal, unless compliance was made with the regulations imposed upon others.

Mr. SUMNER advocated a uniform system in legislation relative to ocean cables, and in reference to the suggestion of Mr. Morton, contended that the fact that the restrictions of the bill might be applied to our telegraph communications with Canada, was an additional feature in its favor. The proper jurisdiction over the subject properly belonged to the National Government, and the landing of the French cable in Massachusetts was subject to that jurisdiction.

Mr. HOWARD considered the bill practically in operation; but if the bill became a law, as proposed by the amendment, it would absolutely close all communication between this country and Canada. The regulations giving the United States Government privileges and control over the lines connecting with foreign countries might be right, but it did not confirm to the existing state of things.

Mr. CARPENTER said if the liberties of a people were endangered in any one respect more than another, it was by the growth of monopolies, and the ease with which charters were passed through State legislatures, and the fact that no matter how improper the obligations of contracts thus secured, they, according to judicial decisions, could not be impaired. But the Constitution imposed no such restriction upon the power of Congress like that imposed upon the States, that no law impairing the obligation of contracts shall pass. As a question of power it was within Congressional province to repeal every charter heretofore granted by Congress. He deemed it vastly important that in this country Congress should clearly assert that power, and believed it the duty of Congress, under its power, to regulate commerce and extend the regulations over the telegraph and railroad system of the several States. He favored bill and amendment, because of their implied assertion, at any time eminently proper, to make the assertion of the absolute power of Congress to regulate this subject in any case of communication between this and foreign lands.

Mr. MORTON believed that to be fully operative the conditions here imposed must be concurred in by Canada.

Mr. DAVIS understood that the lines between the United States and Canada were conducted upon principles of entire reciprocacy, and the effect of the bill would be, not to suspend, but to make perpetual the principle of reciprocity.

Mr. RAMSEY suggested a modification of the bill, by which the exclusive control of cables would be given to the United States Government for one hour in every twelve, instead of for an indefinite period. In the course of further suggestions, he said that the French Government had given to a company a certain monopoly, and while we were perfectly justified in meeting them with restrictions, it should not be forgotten that the company had been of immense service to our people by the reduction of charges.

Mr. CONKLING suggested an amendment protecting the rights now enjoyed by the New York, Newfoundland and London Telegraph Company, in extending their cables to the shores of the United States at some point north of Cape Hatteras.

Mr. HOWE moved to recommit the whole subject to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

Mr. THURMAN said the United States Government prescribed conditions upon a cable reaching the shores of the United States. The Government could impose additional conditions, and therefore if we were to have an Atlantic cable at all, we should have a treaty to that end. The subject should be referred to the treaty-making power. He was opposed to it, because it might be intended as a precedent for the intervention of Congress in the regulation of charges, &c., upon all the railroads and canals of the country.

The bill was then recommitted.

On motion of Mr. HOWE, the Senate took up the House joint resolution directing the reimbursement of owners in loyal States for steamboats and other vessels taken by the Government during the war. Mr. Howe explained that the bill passed the House at last session, but failed in Senate for want of time. The whole amount of compensation applied for under the bill would exceed $598,000. The vessels here included were only those which come within well matured regulations.

Mr. POMEROY believed the theory of legislation by which distinction was made between loyal citizens at the North and South was wrong. He had acquiesced in such legislation during the war, but to bring forward the principle now was injustice.

The joint resolution was passed.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The reading of the Journal was dispensed with.

GEORGIA RECONSTRUCTION BILL.

The debate on the Georgia Reconstruction bill was resumed.

Several members obtained leave to print speeches.

Mr. VOORHEES made an argument against the bill, in which he said that Georgia was a State, and as such the Federal Government had no power to prescribe how she shall organize her Legislature.

Mr. ELDRIDGE opposed the bill. He asserted the House had almost ceased to be a deliberative body, and its action was dictated by leading partizans of the Republican party. He predicted that unless the States, by every constitutional means, resisted the encroachments of Congress, the liberties of the people would be destroyed, and Republican government would be a mere sham, a delusion.

Mr. COX was the next speaker on the same side. He denounced the bill as the gospel of anarchy and the philosophy of revolution. When he found the Governor of a State hanging around the halls of Congress, begging to have his State taken out of the Union, it led him to inquire. The reason was to be found in the letter read yesterday from the State Treasurer, charging Gov. Bullock with speculation. For himself, he would rather bring that Bullock to the slaughter than the State of Georgia.

MOTION TO POSTPONE.

Mr. BINGHAM said: The bill sent to us by the Senate is in conflict with every letter of the past legislation of Congress on the subject of reconstruction. It is in conflict with an express order of the President when he was General of the Army, acting under the law of reconstruction in 1868, in relation to Georgia. It is in conflict with the utterance of the Attorney-General of the United States, in reference to Virginia, under the operation of all reconstruction acts. It is in conflict with all past legislation and with the interpretation of the Constitution. For these reasons I ask that the bill may be postponed till the third Wednesday in January. If there is truth in what I have said, the majority of the House should postpone it. Here we are limited to twenty minutes' discussion, shut off from reference to the record, asked to decide a question by passion, which ought to be decided in the light of calm reason and under the obligations of an oath. The Hon. gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. Butler) said yesterday that for the frequent murders in Georgia, for the denial of rights to the people of Georgia, there ought to be a remedy in Congress. I agree with him. But this is not the bill before us. It affords no additional protection to any man, white or black.

It is simply gratuitous to make an appeal of that sort to the House; and it is equally gratuitous to attempt to bring to the support of the measure the recommendation of the President of the United States. I happen to know, and therefore say it, that there is a single line in the President's message which he never intended to be there, and which he does not stand by to-day. That is the line which refers to the imposition of the oath enjoined by the reconstruction acts on members of the Legislature. The whole context of the message shows that what he meant was the imposition of the oath required by the third section of the Fourteenth Amendment. I wish to say further: the reconstruction act of the 2d of March, 1867, which underlies this entire legislation, only takes the oath required by the third section of the Fourteenth Amendment.

Commenting on the section which allows the army and navy to be placed in the control of the Governor, Mr. Bingham said: Law is not worthy a moment's consideration in the House of Representatives. For one, no matter what party says, I stand here to say I shall record my vote against it. It does not become the representatives of the people to be dragooned in any such manner into legislation insulting, not merely the rights of the people of Georgia, but the rights of all the people of the Republic. I deny the right of Congress to lay the executive power of a national law at the feet of a State executive, to be exercised at his discretion. Congress is bound to execute its own laws, through its own officials. No matter what the pressure of party may be, I cannot consent to stultify myself.

As to the ratification of the Fifteenth Amendment, Mr. Bingham declared that nothing which human ingenuity could conurive was so likely, as this bill, to defeat that great and just and righteous measure.

In conclusion he moved the further postponement of the bill to the third Wednesday in January.

Mr. FARNSWORTH opposed the bill. He felt constrained to support the motion of the gentleman from Ohio, and in case it failed, to vote against the bill, and stated his grounds of opposition.

Mr. PAINE supported the bill, and had some reports and letters read showing the necessity for such a measure.

Mr. WHITTEMORE spoke ten minutes in support of the bill.

Mr. BUTLER, of Mass., closed the debate. He deplored the objection of the gentleman from Ohio, (Mr. Bingham), and intimated that he seemed to have caught infection from the neighborhood he occupied (alluding to the fact that Mr. Bingham sits on the Democratic side of the House.) He replied briefly to the arguments made against the bill to day, and in reply to Mr. Cox's speech, said he regarded that gentleman as rather encroaching on that old proverb, that "dog should not eat dog." So carpet baggers should not attack carpet baggers. [Laughter.] He was also surprised that a man with a name so liable to be punned on should have made such a bad joke on the name of the Governor of Georgia, [Laughter.] As to the statement that this bill found its origin in the commendation of the President, the contradiction of that lay in the fact that the bill which he (Mr. Butler) brought before the House last April, was substantially the same as this. The effect of the postponement of the bill would be, when the Governor and those who had been recommending this legislation returned to Georgia they would be sent to join the ranks of the murdered legislators. As to Mr. Bingham's argument for postponement, he thought it suicidal. If the bill were so bad, so utterly vile, as to be unworthy a place in the House of Representatives, why keep it alive to the third Wednesday in January? Why not vote it down at once?

He expressed himself much pained at hearing the gentleman from Ohio say there was a line in the message of the President which the President never intended should be there, and he (Mr. Bingham) knew it. Now, said Mr. Butler, if he knows it by the context, that is one thing; but if he means he knows it from what the President told him, I think he should make known to the House that he was authorized to make that statement. Is he authorized to state that the President of the United States has made him especial messenger to inform the House that in a solemn message, sent by the Executive to both Houses, there was a line which he never intended to be there, and that the President had left it there for our guidance, and never let anybody know about it except the gentleman from Ohio? Are we to understand from him that the Executive thus deals with Congress? I think there can be no more severe criticism than the course, which I have over and over again deprecated, of undertaking to control the action of the House by pretended private communications from the President of the United States. I never did give them to the House, and I have no respect in that regard for any gentleman who does. When the President of the United States communicates with members of Congress as to a private gentlemen, neither of them ceases to be a gentleman, and neither of them should repeat the conversation. But if the President of the United States undertakes to log-roll business—

Mr. BINGHAM—I call the gentleman to order. He has no right to talk of the President "log rolling," and I said nothing to justify it, and stand on what I said. And the gentleman from Massachusetts has no power to move me in the assertion that I make, that the President of the United States never meant to recommend to Congress that it should impose on the elected the test oath in the Reconstruction acts.

Mr. BUTLER—There was no occasion to call to order. I don't believe that President Grant undertook to communicate to the House in that way.

Mr. BINGHAM—Nobody said he communicated to the House.

Mr. BUTLER—I do not desire men to come here, as they did last session, saying that the President wished this or that. I only referred to this that we may not have it any more. I regard these as the most indecent exhibitions of Executive influence that ever disgraced Congress—not from the Executive, but from those who pretend to give his words.

The debate being closed, the House proceeded to a vote on Mr. Bingham's motion to postpone, which was rejected—54 to 111.

The Republicans voting for it were Messrs. Bingham, Farnsworth and Finkelburg.

The amendment of Mr. Beck was rejected and bill passed—years, 121; nays, 31.

Among the negatives were Messrs. Bingham and Farnsworth.

THE CENSUS.

The Senate joint resolution suspending the existing provisions of the law for taking the census was passed.

THE RECESS.

Mr. NIBLACK offered a concurrent resolution extending the recess from the 8th till the 10th of January. He said he understood arrangements had been made by the principal committees to hold sessions during the recess to prepare business for the House, so no time would be lost by the proposed extension.

The resolution was sustained by Messrs. Butler, of Massachusetts, and Mr. Schenck, and was agreed to.

PEABODY'S REMAINS.

Mr. JONES, of Kentucky, called up his resolution requesting the President to detail one or more ships of war to meet at sea the English war ship coming to this country with the remains of Geo. Peabody, and convoy it into port, and he proceeded, in support of the resolution, to pronounce a eulogy on the character of Mr. Peabody.

Mr. SWANN suggested an amendment providing for a committee of Congress to attend the obsequies of Mr. Peabody.

Mr. JONES allowed that amendment to be offered.

Mr. SCHENCK moved to adjourn, giving notice that one reason for the motion was to give time to the gentlemen to consider the propriety of incurring the expense which the resolution would render necessary.

Mr. BROOKS expressed regret that that remark should have been made.

Mr. SCHENCK reminded the House that one or more vessels of war had been detailed from the American squadron in European waters to form a convoy. That was sufficient. He also reminded the House that Congress had already given public testimonials of its respect for Mr. Peabody. Ungracious as it might be said, he would rather divide a little of that respect and attention by sending ships to meet the body of some humble individual, poor it might be, who, in proportion to his means abroad, while the struggle was going on for the life of this nation, gave his time, his energies, his hopes, his endeavors, along with his sympathies to the Union. (Clapping of hands by several members.) He would say, although he should stand alone, that up to this point he thought they had done enough to manifest respect to that individual. There were other considerations, which outweighed in the minds of some, which could induce them to permit him to be brought to this country and be buried quietly and honorably in the soil that gave him birth.

Mr. VOORHEES said he would go as far as the gentleman from Ohio to do honor to that citizen whom that gentleman spoke of. He did not think, however, that a consideration of that kind ought to be thrown in. If the resolution had not been introduced, the House perhaps might, without any injustice to itself, have done nothing. But the resolution was now before the House, and any negative acts would be construed by the civilized world as a mark of disrespect to a man whom the civilized world delighted to honor. For that reason, if no other, he desired action on the resolution, and favorable action.

Mr. JONES expressed regret that any such discussion had arisen, and said his sense of propriety forbade him to allow the discussion to proceed farther. He therefore moved the previous question.

Mr. SCHENCK moved to lay the resolution on the table.

Mr. BUTLER, of Mass., moved to adjourn.

Mr. SCHENCK then withdrew his motion and the vote was taken on the motion to adjourn—yeas 41, nays 75.

Mr. SCHENCK then said: Had I been aware of the fact that unanimous consent was asked to bring in this subject before the House, I certainly should have objected. I do not propose, the matter being brought before the House and having assumed its present form, to make any opposition to it. I will not renew my motion to lay on the table, but will let it go for what it is worth, in view of what all the country understands, I presume.

The resolution was then adopted in this form:

Resolved, That the President be authorized to make such preparations for the reception of the body of our distinguished philanthropist as is merited by his glorious deeds, and in a manner commensurate with justice, magnanimity and the dignity of a great people.

CLERKS TO COMMITTEES.

Mr. ARNELL, from Committee on Accounts, reported a resolution, which was agreed to, allowing clerks to the following committees: Banking and Currency, Commerce, Naval Affairs, Post Office, Railways and Canals, Indian Affairs, Foreign Affairs, Printing, Ninth Census, Territories, District of Columbia, Education and Labor, Mines and Mining, Revision of Laws, Reconstruction, and Manufactures.

CANNON FOR GRANT STATUE.

Mr. LOGAN introduced a joint resolution donating cannon for the erection of an equestrian statue in bronze of General Grant, to be placed on the south terrace of the Treasury. Passed.

Several resolutions of inquiry were adopted, and the House, at five o'clock, adjourned, with the agreement that to-morrow's session should be for general debate only.

SECOND EDITION.

FOUR O'CLOCK, A. M.

THE CAPITAL.

Nominations Confirmed—Appointments Sent to the Senate.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21, 1869.

NOMINATIONS CONFIRMED.

The Senate to-day confirmed the following nominations:

Postmasters—Patrick H. Jones, New York City; Robert Hawley, Williamsport, Pa.

Henry T. Blow, minister plenipotentiary at Brazil; Frederick J. Low, minister plenipotentiary at China; E. Rumsey Wing, of Kentucky, minister resident at Ecuador.

U. S. Marshals—Samuel R. Harlow, southern district of New York; Joseph Thoyle, Nebraska.

Collectors of Internal Revenue—Chas. C. Walcutt, seventh district, Ohio; Anderson Lewis, first district, Indiana; P. R. Gray, twentieth district, Pa.; Wm. C. Gray, seventh district, Pa.; Michael Yardley, fifth district, Pa.; Horatio G. Sickel, fourth district, Pa.; J. W. Patten, fifteenth district, Pa.; Geo. Delamontanza, thirteenth district, Pa.

Assessors.—John P. Taggart, Utah; Wm. E. Barber, 7th Pa.; H. W. Carothers, 1st W. Va.

Collectors of Internal Revenue.—Jas. L. Kissenger, 15th Ohio; Gordon B Loftes, 16th Ohio.

Charles J. Folger, Assistant Treasurer United States, New York; Charles Clinton, Treasurer Branch Mint and Assistant Treasurer of the United States at New Orleans. Oscar H. Lagrange, Superintendent Branch Mint at San Francisco.

Receivers of public money—Webb Vincent, Fort Dodge; Utah Bruner, West Point, Iowa; N. Blakely, Beatrice, Nebraska; H. A. Burt, Superior, Michigan; Jos. McLean, Chicago.

Walter O. Gresham to be Judge of the District Court of Indiana. Isaac F. Quinby, Marshal Northern District of New York; Harold Sterling Attorney District of Maryland. James M. Marshal, First Assistant Postmaster General.

Postmasters—Francis P. Sawyer, Kent, Ohio; Jas. M. Reed, Steubenville, Ohio.

Pension agents—Hiram Jeddings, Fort Wayne, Ind.; Geo. M. Van Buren, New York city; Henry C. Rogers, St. Paul, Minn.; Edward Ferguson, Milwaukee, Wis.

Indian agents—Joel H. Morris, Pottawatomies; Thos. W. Miller, of Ohio, Sacs and Foxes; Howard White, for Winnebagos; John N. Miles, of Indiana, for Kickapoos; Isaac T. Gibson, of Iowa, for Osages, and other Indians.

Edward M. Gregory, Marshal Eastern District, Pa.

Deputy Postmasters—Isaac Brown, Mansfield, Ohio; Oliver Wood, Portsmouth, Ohio; James N. Corey, Waynesgan, Illinois; R. K. Brush, Eckart, Ind.

Felix Cosser, Surveyor of Customs, St. Louis.

Edgar W. Hillyer, Judge U. S. District Court, Nevada. Wm. F. Wheeler, Marshal, Montana Territory. Wm. A. Pile, Governor, New Mexico. Giles B. Overton, Receiver of Public Moneys, Utah. H. C. Bent, Pension Agent, San Francisco. Addison Lamb, Supervising Inspector of Steamboats for the Second District.

Consuls—John W. Parsons, at St. Jago De Cuba; Christopher C. Scheltz, at Elsinore.

Navy—Capt. Ammen, Chief Bureau of Yards and Docks; Commodore Case, Bureau of Ordnance Paymaster; Edward Dunn, Chief Bureau of Provisions and Clothing; Surgeon, Wm. Maxwell Wood; Chief Bureau of Medicine and Surgery, Charles Barnard.

Collectors and Other at New Orleans, Jno. Lynch; Surveyor General of Louisiana, Fayette Allen.

NOMINATIONS SENT IN.

The President sent to the Senate today the following nominations: Samuel Houston, Supervising Inspector of Steamboats, Sixth District; Wm. B. Mason, Postmaster, Marrietta, Ohio.

THE WINNEPEG REBELLION.

Complete Failure of McDougall in His Mission—Insurgents in Undisputed Possession.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

CHICAGO, December 21.—A special from St. Paul says: News has just been received that a company of mounted insurgents appeared at the Hudson Bay Company's fort, near Pembina, on the night of the 9th, and took possession on the 10th. The greater part of McDougall's agents and emissaries, including Shultz, Cowan and Halet, have been captured. Colonel Dennis is skulking about until he can reach American territory. McDougall is absolutely even without a faction, save some fifty Swampy Indians. The Canadians have deserted.

Another correspondent says: The efforts of Colonel Dennis to organize a counter revolution have failed. The whole population are a unit. Shultz and Cowan, Wallace and fifty others are prisoners. No blood was shed. The French, under Riesl, are in undisputed possession of the whole country. There are sixty Swampy Indians yet in the lower fort who were not interfered with, because they are considered harmless. It is said McDougall is preparing to come back.

Another account says that James McKay and family have fled to St. Joseph. The insurgents were occupying Fort Garry. The prisoners taken were armed. Colonel Dennis has fled.

A special from St. Paul to day says letters from Pembina to the ninth give additional news in regard to the events in that territory. A revolutionary council held at Fort Garry had resolved to resist by force all efforts the government of Canada may make towards assuming executive control of the Red river country. On arriving at this conclusion, they immediately arrested about fifty prominent men in the settlement who favored a counter revolution in favor of Canada, including Dr. Bowen, editor of the *Norwester*, Dr. Schultz, Major Wallace, Mr. Hallet and Major Ross, and placed them in confinement. No blood was shed, as the use of force was found unnecessary to carry this out.

Col. Dennis, who had gathered a force of Indians and half breeds to assist him in entering the country and making his surveys, has been obliged to retreat. The Government forces still occupy the lower fort, and rebels to the number of six hundred occupy Fort Garry and vicinity.

There seems to be but a small element in the country in favor of annexation to the Dominion of Canada. Prominent citizens would even prefer living under the Hudson Bay regime.

These letters indicate that the insurgents have full control of the country, and the Government forces in and near Stone Fort were rapidly decreasing by desertion. Governor McDougall remains at Pembina.

This news is from insurgent sympathizers wholly, and must be taken as such. Private letters from the other side give altogether opposite opinions. The Hudson's Bay people here put but little credit to the bulk of the news and entertain no fears of an Indian war.

CINCINNATI.

Steamer Swallow Sunk in a Collision—The Snow Storm.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

CINCINNATI, Dec. 21.—The steamer Swallow, running between New Orleans and Cincinnati, this morning on her way up collided with the steamer Champion No. 6 and sunk two miles below the city. Snow was falling at the time and the boats could not see each other. The Swallow's whistle was not in order and she gave signals from the bell only. No one drowned. The cargo of the Swallow consisted of sugar, molasses, fruits and cotton, and was very valuable. The loss is estimated at seventy-five thousand dollars. Insurance not known, but reported to be fully over, and to be principally in eastern offices. The value of the boat was $32,000; insured for $20,000. She was built in November, 1862, was one eighty feet long, thirty-five feet beam, seven feet hold, and a side wheel boat. She is probably a total loss.

The snow which fell this forenoon to a depth of four inches, is going off with a brisk rain to-night.

NEWS BY CABLE.

Sailing of the Monarch with Peabody's Remains—England and the Naturalization Question—Postal Affairs with France.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, December 21.—The steamship Monarch, with the remains of the late George Peabody on board, sailed for America to-day.

John Arthur Ottway, the Under Secretary of the Foreign Department, and member of the House of Commons for Chatham, made a speech in that city last evening. He expressed his hearty satisfaction on the settlement of the American naturalization question, and stated that an act had been drafted which would be brought before Parliament at its next session, enabling British subjects to divest themselves of nationality whenever they saw proper to do so.

FRANCE.

PARIS, December 21.—It is reported that Prince Napoleon will soon resume the Presidency of the Privy Council.

The Emperor yesterday expressed to General Banks his earnest wish for a satisfactory understanding with the United States on postal matters and other things equally important. His Majesty regretted that his Ministers had not fulfilled his desire in all these respects.

MARINE NEWS.

QUEENSTOWN, Dec. 21.—The steamer City of Paris, from New York, has arrived.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

LONDON, December 21—*Evening.*—Consols for money, 92¾; account, 92¾; American Securities quiet; 5-20 bonds, 82; London—'62s, 85¾; '65s, 84¾; '67s, 83½; Ten-forties, 82¾; Erics, 17¾; Illinois, 100; A. & G. W., 26.

LONDON, Dec. 21.—Tallow firmer at 45s 6d. Sugar quiet and steady. Petroleum preferred 1s 8d. Calcutta linseed 59s.

FRANKFORT, December 21.—5-20s flat at 91¾.

ANTWERP, Dec. 21.—Petroleum firm at 60¾f.

HAVRE, December 21.—Cotton quiet on spot at 137f.; afloat 136f.

BREMEN, Dec. 21.—Petroleum firm at 6 thalers 6d groats.

HAMBURG, Dec. 21.—Petroleum quiet at 15 mar bancos 4 schillings.

LIVERPOOL, December 21.—Cotton dull; middling uplands 11⅝d; Orleans 11¾d; sales 10,000 bales. Manchester market is quiet. California wheat, new 9s 6d; red western 8s 3d; winter 8s 10d. Dbs 11d; receipts 45,000 quarters, including 20,000 American. Western Flour 22s. Corn, mixed 28s 9d. Oats 2s 9d. Barley 5s. Peas, 35s. Pork 107s 6d. Beef 101s. Lard 76s 6d. Cheese 68s. Bacon 63s. New Tallow 45s.

CHICAGO.

Violent Snow Storm—Interruption of Travel—Wife Murder—Central Iowa Railroad.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

CHICAGO, Dec. 21.—Commenced snowing about noon to day, accompanied by a violent wind which has increased in fierceness up to this hour, eight P. M. Snow is now falling very fast, and forms into almost impassable banks. The horse railroad cars are not moving, but they have to be preceded by snow plows, and require from four to six horses to keep them in motion. There is no doubt but railroad trains will be seriously interrupted in every direction. The storm will doubtless be one of the most serious for many years.

John Hickman, living near Chandlerville, Ills., murdered his wife on Sunday last by cutting her throat. This is the second wife Hickman killed. He was acquitted of the first murder on a plea of insanity.

The Central Railroad of Iowa was completed to Marshalltown last night, connecting the Dubuque and Sioux City and Northwestern lines.

BRIEF TELEGRAMS.

—Four inches of snow fell at St. Louis Monday night. At Louisville five inches fell.

—Gen. Babcock, of the President's household, has returned from a second visit to San Domingo.

—The examination of Caldwell, the New York drawback fraud man, is in progress at Montreal, Canada.

—At Providence, R. I., on Tuesday, Forbes of Canada beat Adsetts of Philadelphia in an international foot race.

—James R. Thompson, a notorious confidence man and dealer in bogus bank checks, was arrested at Louisville, Ky., yesterday.

—Rosa Celtina, a noted contralto singer, died in New York a few days since, of heart disease. His age was twenty-nine years.

—Henry Ward Beecher and Susan B. Anthony addressed a large meeting of the Brooklyn Equal Rights Association on Monday evening

—The New York policemen—Hannegin and Remis—charged with robbing a Kentuckian of three thousand dollars, have been found guilty.

—The clothing and stocking manufactory of John Buckly, at Amenia, N. Y., was destroyed by fire yesterday. Loss $14,000; insurance $7,000.

—A drenching rain, extending over the Southwest, prevailed yesterday, seriously affecting telegraph wires. Fears are entertained of a flood.

—The murderer of David D. Eckerson, in Bergen county, N. J., has been sentenced to twenty years imprisonment in the penitentiary at Trenton.

—The principal importers endorse the action of the New York Custom House authorities in detaining bonded sugar for resampling, to prevent fraud.

—Dates from Rio Janeiro to the 29th ult. state that the vomito had broken out among the soldiers of the allied army. Lopez, it was again reported, had fled to Bolivia.

—An attempt will be made to remove the seat of the local Legislature from Quebec to Montreal, Canada, in the event of the ministry pressing a vote of $50,000 for public buildings.

—A freight engine on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad exploded near Rowlesburg, West Virginia, Monday night, killing the engineer instantly and wounding the fireman.

—The factory operatives of Lowell, Mass., held a meeting Monday night, at which resolutions were adopted sympathizing with the strikers and demanding a ten-hour law.

—Jean Jourdel, an employe of the Western Union Telegraph Company, at St. Louis, was instantly killed on Tuesday, by falling from a window in the sixth story of the telegraph building, a distance of about eighty feet.

—The gold reports from Big Horn Mountains are still accumulating at Cheyenne, which is now becoming crowded with miners, who are determined to start for there in the spring, notwithstanding the threatening Indian troubles.

—In response to an offer to purchase St. Paul's Church and graveyards, in New York City, as a site for the proposed New York Exchange, Rev. Morgan states that venerable temple and the bones of the dead are not yet for sale, and probably never will be.

—A Georgia Congressman, John A. Wimply, publishes a card that in his correspondence with "Wogan & Co." on the subject of counterfeit money, he was actuated by the laudable desire to entrap the rogues into some act by which they could be brought to justice.

—The New York Board of Assistant Aldermen have presented forty-four clerks of committees five hundred dollars each and one fifteen hundred dollars, for extra services. They also donated four thousand dollars to three or four churches and charitable institutions.

—The Emperor of Brazil, in response to the demand of his Ministers for a cessation of the war with Paraguay, announces that he will not treat with Lopez, and that the war will not cease as long the latter was free in Paraguay. The Brazilian army was still on short rations and Lopez clears the country as he retreats.

NEW YORK CITY.

McFarland, the Assassin, Arraigned—Reward for Murderers.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

NEW YORK, December 21, 1869.

M'FARLAND ARRAIGNED.

Daniel McFarland was arraigned to-day in the Court of General Sessions, for the murder of A. D. Richardson. The prisoner, through his counsel, pleaded not guilty. No day was fixed for the trial.

REWARD OFFERED.

Gov. Hoffman has issued a proclamation offering a reward of five hundred dollars for the arrest of the murderer or murderers of Dr. Andrew Mead, of Alleghany.

TENNESSEE.

Constitutional Convention Members—Heavy Rain—Memphis Municipal Nominations.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

NASHVILLE, December 21.—Returns come in slowly of the convention elections. The vote is all one way outside of East Tennessee, where the only organized opposition was manifested.

The total vote will probably be nearly two-thirds of the vote of last August for Governor.

The heavy rains last night and to day indicate a coal boat rise. It will come in good season, as the Nashville supply of coal is nearly exhausted.

MEMPHIS, December 21.—The Democratic Convention to-day nominated Amos Woodruff for Mayor, Felix Robertson for Tax Collector, and Albert Good for Wharfmaster. Several independent candidates for Mayor are already in the field.

ST. LOUIS.

Legislative Elections—The Weather.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

ST. LOUIS, December 21.—The election here to-day to fill vacancies in the Legislature resulted in the election of T. A. Buckland, Republican, to the State Senate from the Thirty-first District; Joseph Pulitser, Republican, to the Lower House from the Fifth ward; and Col. Claiborne, Democrat, from the Sixth ward.

The vote was very light.

It stopped snowing about noon, since when it has sleeted heavily and the streets are covered with thick sleet ice.

AMUSEMENTS.

OPERA HOUSE.—The "Hidden Hand" was presented at the Opera House last night to a very fair audience by Miss Emma Maddern. In the class of characters she is assuming this week, she is creating a more favorable impression. She possesses talent of a very high order, and it only requires a lucky strike to bring her before the public as a general favorite, and make her a dangerous rival to stars who now outshine her. To-night, "Satan in Paris" will be presented, in which Miss Maddern will assume six characters, and "Jenny Lind" as an afterpiece.

THE OPERA.—The grand German Opera Company, under the management of Mr. H. Grau, commenced a brief season at the Academy of Music last evening, on which occasion Baieldieu's romantic opera of "La Dame Blanch, the White Lady," was presented. The house was filled with a fashionable and appreciative audience, notwithstanding the unfavorable weather. The company, taken as a whole, is by far the best that has visited this city this season. Amelia Jackson, who sustained the *role* of Anna, the White Lady, possesses a sweet, clear soprano voice, of remarkable brilliancy, and exceeding sweetness. There was an apparent weakness in her voice, or a want of physical force, in some of the finer passages, yet there was a brilliancy connected with it in other passages, which gave evidence of high cultivation and indicating her to be a true artist. It was very unfortunate both for the lady and her audience that she was suffering from severe illness, and was scarcely able to sing at all last evening. It is refreshing, however, to know that there is a singer into whom nature has endowed with sufficient nerve to risk her reputation before so large an audience, notwithstanding her physical suffering, rather than disappoint the manager and audience by causing a change of opera. In the air from the opera, "Ah non giunse," introduced in the third act, Miss Jackson gave ample evidence of both talent and cultivation, but even then the pain she suffered was apparent to the audience. We hope to hear her under more favorable circumstances.

Miss Sophie Deizurba, as "Jenny," created a decidedly favorable impression upon the audience; she has a rich, clear soprano voice, of great volume, and high cultivation, and is, in addition to her musical attainment, an excellent actress. "Margaret," which was rendered by Johanna Picaneser, who is a remarkably pleasing contralto singer. The entire force of the opera is, however, thrown upon the character of George Brown, which was most admirably sustained by Mr. Theodore Habelmann, the great lyric tenor. His rendition of Robert Adaire, in the third act, was the gem of the evening, and was heartily applauded by the audience. Weinlich, Steinecke and Behringer are all artists possessing a high order of talent, both as singers and actors. The chorus is decidedly the best we have ever heard in this city both in point of musical and dramatic talent. The orchestra—what shall we say for it? If the leader would only remember that in the province of the orchestra in opera to play accompaniments, that it does or should at least be a secondary consideration, and not imagine the prima dons singing an accompaniment to his music, he would certainly render greater satisfaction to his hearers. Several of the finest passages and solos of Miss Jackson and Miss Jackson were completly drowned and rendered unintelligible to the audience by the orchestra. This matter is easily remedied, and it may be possible that it was in consequence of an addition to the orchestra, and not the fault of the leader. All in all, however, the entertainment was one of great merit, and a complete success. To-night we are to have Friederici in her great role of Marguerite in Gounod's grand dramatic opera of Faust, in which this company is said to excell. A full house may be anticipated.

"THE CRESENT AND THE CROSS."—To-night Bishop Simpson will deliver a lecture on this interesting theme in Lafayette Hall. The fame of this distinguished divine as an orator and thinker, added to the importance and beauty of the subject, is sufficient to ensure all who attend a rare intellectual treat. No man in the land wields a greater influence, or is more at home on the platform, than Bishop Simpson, and those who have listened delighted to his matchless eloquence, on other occasions, will need no further incentive, to be in attendance. In order to accommodate all persons, who may wish to attend church meetings, first, the lecture will not commence until a quarter past eight. Tickets are fifty cents. No reserved seats.

MASON

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

OFFICE:
GAZETTE BUILDING, 84 AND 86 FIFTH AV.

OFFICIAL PAPER
Of Pittsburgh, Allegheny and Allegheny County.

WEDNESDAY, DEC. 22, 1869.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp 60½f.

U. S. BONDS at Frankfort, 91½.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 120@120¼.

IT SEEMS that witnesses who testify in a legal investigation have no rights which one sort of journalism feels bound to respect. The indecent assault upon a citizen of high character, for testimony given with equal reluctance and candor, in the criminal proceedings against the *Commercial* newspaper for libel, which was made in the editorial columns of that paper yesterday, has excited a very general sentiment of disgust among our citizens.

THE NAME of a Mr. Bradley has several times been presented, by one of our city cotemporaries, as a candidate for the Supreme Bench. The retiring Justice, Grier, also wrote to the President urging the appointment of this Bradley, to succeed him. But the post is better entrusted to a better man. It is hard to tell whether the eulogies of the *Commercial*, or the recommendation of the venerable Grier, have been most fatal to the aspiring but unfortunate Jerseyman.

THE Greensburg *Herald* was quoted, recently, in the columns of one of our city newspapers, as approving the raid of certain disappointed intriguers against the present State Treasurer. It is an act of but simple justice to the *Herald* to print a part of its article which our neighbor suppressed, mutilating the whole to serve its own purposes. Here is the rest of what the *Herald* said in that connection, and the readers of the *Commercial* should see it:

For the past few weeks, and even for some months, some of our exchanges, claiming to be Republican papers, have kept up a constant furor on the subject of the "State Treasurership," "unexpended balance," and charges of "bargain and sale" and "corruption," upon those elected to fill official position and others who were their friends. The main drift of these sensational articles is pretended to be aimed at the present incumbent—Hon. R. W. Mackey—of the Treasury. We have failed to see any facts going to show that there was any truth in what has been said on the subject, from that side. On the contrary, Mr. Mackey's official administration, which began in May last, seems to put the lie upon most, if not every item laid to his charge, and fully establishes both his integrity and capacity as a custodian of the public funds of the State. We notice, too, that in some cases these newspapers, which assume the livery of Republican journals that they may the better serve the cause of the Democratic party, have already gotten themselves into trouble. The odium they were curling for the Democracy were not well trimmed, and some of the projecting thorns have pierced, in turn, their own editorial scalps, to heal which wounds will take some plasters of greenbacks, laid on in the shape of damages in libel suits, brought by sundry individuals.

There is a restless, sensitive uneasiness among the people, begotten in many cases by disappointment, which some persons are only too willing to take advantage of, to still further irritate by poisoning the minds of such with every sort of stuff—true or false,—they can gather, and will go out of their way to ventilate; and who do it, too, without a legitimate or worthy motive. While this is true, there is the same general sensitiveness in the Republican party, which is not disposed to look with charity upon a *single mistake* made by any official, even though ninety-nine acts in the same official, had been admittedly approved and endorsed, previously. While these state of things to some extent may be commendable, whether or not it is one that can't easily be cured. But there is no sort of necessity, nor can the least future good come of intensifying it, as is constantly being done by such journals, in magnifying every trifling circumstance, divesting it of all its surroundings—the time, place, and the reasons, all of which, if before the public, would make it entirely satisfactory. Any official position, has for this reason become to be anything but a bed of roses for its occupant, and it would not surprise us if ere long the men who are fittest and most deserving, may refuse to take them, and they will be left to be filled by the venial, incompetent and reckless of the good opinion of their fellow-citizens.

THE FREE-TRADE ENTERING WEDGE.

Mr. David A. Wells, Commissioner, &c., in his forthcoming Report, recommends the remission of income taxation, to the amount of $24,000,000, as follows:

The reduction of the income tax to three per cent., with a limitation of the allowance for house rent to $200; the repeal of the "special taxes," or licenses, except for dealers in spirits, beer and tobacco; of the taxes on the "gross receipts" of railroads, stages, insurance, telegraph, express and other transportation companies, and of the tax on sales.

He also proposes to remit $14,000,000 from the custom duties, by large additions to the free list—among which we notice hides, leather, coal, copper and barley—by reducing the duty on pig-iron to $3.00 per ton, and that on woolen fabrics to twenty five per cent. So much for the present.

He also blocks out a "tariff for the future, including still further and large reductions throughout the entire schedule, levying the total revenue from less than two hundred articles, instead of the six thousand articles now held dutiable." His tariff for the future will be very likely to be adopted by any people which shall be verdant enough to approve of his preliminary suggestions.

EXPERIENCE TEACHES.

The very low price of wheat and flour now prevailing are bearing hard upon the advocates of free trade, and playing the mischief with their logic. The people of the great agricultural States lying west of Pennsylvania had become extensively indoctrinated in that political heresy, and swallowed the sophistries of its teachers without examination or scruple so long as wheat ruled above $2 a bushel. They felt that they could feed the world and make themselves very rich by the operation; and so they could, provided the world could all be brought to their own doors. But as the world is very large, and breadstuffs can be cultivated in countries much nearer to the great masses of mankind who have to buy their bread than our western States are, the profit of feeding the world is found to be so small that but little wealth or prosperity can result from it. To furnish bread for the world at the prices now ruling is still, however, a nice business for the middle men and carriers, but not quite so nice for those who cultivate the soil.

Agriculture, although it stands first among human industries, never did and never will make a nation rich and prosperous, when its products were sent abroad for consumption. The history of the world, if carefully examined, proves this position. On the other hand, peoples who have no agricultural products to send away, but some to buy to make up their own deficiency, are almost invariably the most prosperous and the farthest advanced in civilization. England, among European States, and Massachusetts, among the States of this Union, afford examples of this. Diversity of industries, and the proximity of producers and consumers, can alone render any great family of the earth prosperous. We see that the Creator has scattered all the elements of human industry everywhere. He did not put soil alone on one continent and minerals on another. He did not give to one the natural facilities for manufacturing, and deny them to another; but He has given to each great division every one of these soil, minerals, and the various elements of manufacturing power. This fact, if properly considered, would "teach our Senators wisdom."

RAILROAD IMPROVEMENTS.

The railroad companies are now making extensive improvements on their different lines leading from our city. Acute curves are being straightened, distances shortened, and double tracks laid, with the view, no doubt, of securing a higher rate of speed and greater safety in the transportation of freight and passengers, as well as affording increased facilities for the egress and ingress of our rapidly growing manufactures and commerce.

The Connellsville Company are filling up their trestle work, and pushing the completion of their line to Cumberland with commendable vigor and energy.

The Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Company, Pennsylvania Central lessee, are making improvements along their magnificent line on a most extensive scale, and at great expense. A double track has been laid as far as New Brighton, and the tangled "frogs" and switches at Rochester have in consequence disappeared. The work on the new iron bridge over the Big Beaver, at Brighton, is progressing as rapidly as the state of the weather will permit. Large gangs of men are employed between the Beaver river and Homewood in straightening curves and grading for a double track, a good portion of which—between Wallace's Run and Homewood—has already been laid.

We are informed that a corps of engineers are now engaged in making a survey of a portion of the eastern division of the road, with the view, if the report should be favorable, of running the line a few miles farther south of its present location, at the point referred to, thereby shortening the distance. We feel convinced that the able gentlemen who administer the affairs of the road, and whose management of it has proved so satisfactory to all concerned, will canvass with the most careful scrutiny, all the advantages and disadvantages of a change before any decision is made in regard to it.

This Company is sparing no expense in making their road as perfect as it is possible to make it. The whole line from New York and Philadelphia to Chicago is in the best running order.

In addition to the improvements already in progress, there are others which this wealthy and liberal corporation might make that would not only prove satisfactory to themselves, but also to the public.

Without being considered meddlesome in the business of others, we may be permitted to suggest that a new depot is greatly needed in Allegheny city. The present one is not in keeping with the liberal and progressive ideas of the great corporation, and it affords but miserable accommodation to the thousands of travelers who have to pass through it daily on their way to and from the different express and local trains. Some, whose opinion on any subject especially connected with railroads and their management is valuable, have even gone so far as to say that the present depot in our sister city is a disgrace. We feel assured that the proper authorities have only to be appealed to in relation to the matter, and they will soon erect such buildings, and make such improvements as will afford the most luxurious accommodation to their numerous and daily increasing patrons.

On our own side of the river the public safety demands changes and improvements. Gentlemen of the strongest nerves cannot summon courage enough to drive their vehicles within a square of the grain elevator. How must it be, then, with ladies, who are necessitated, owing to the condition of the streets, to ride to the Union Depot in carriages? At this point, at almost all hours of the day, several trains of immense length, are running at different angles and in different directions, at the same time. We are greatly misinformed if even railroad men themselves, whom business requires to cross the track at that point frequently, do not feel nervous, even when they go on foot. The present condition of things in that neighborhood is fraught with danger. The sooner some change is made, the better for the Company and the public. The place is sometimes a perfect jam for the distance of a square, and when the smallest cutlet is given the rush of wagons, carriages, drays and pedestrians between trains moving in opposite directions is frightful to behold. In the end it may prove a matter of economy to the Company to make some change, and it would unquestionably be a great relief to the public. Every inducement then, consistent with the enjoyment and protection of municipal and private rights, should be held out in order to secure its accomplishment. It must come, and it would be better that it should take place before some serious injury is sustained.

All the railroads centering here have many natural obstacles to surmount, but they are bending their energies to overcome them. Nowhere that we have been, have we seen such activity displayed by railway managers in improving their roads, as that which we witness on the lines centering in this city. Let the good work go on, it will pay in the end.

THE ERIE CANAL OF NEW YORK.

The report of the Auditor of the Canal Department of the State of New York affords some interesting facts and figures to which it is well to advert in this rushing era of railroads:

The whole amount of tolls received from the canals in the year 1868 was $4,246,563.

The average freight per ton from Albany to Buffalo from 1830 to 1837 was $18 32; from 1838 to 1845, $13 92 per ton; from 1846 to 1853, $6 95 per ton; and from 1854 to 1868, $3 19 per ton. This shows a reduction in the price of freight from Albany to Buffalo, from 1830 to 1868, of $15 13 per ton; and the price of freight per ton from Buffalo to Albany was $8 from 1830 to 1837, and from 1854 to 1838 was $4 39, being a reduction of $3 61. The tolls per ton from 1830 to 1837 were $8 21; from 1854 to 1868 they were $1 64 from Albany to Buffalo; from Buffalo to Albany they were, from 1830 to 1837, $4 61; and from 1854 to 1868 they were $1 97.

From 1837 to 1868 the State received of tolls paid into the Treasury $94,627,844. The cost of repairs, etc., of canals for the same time was $28,021,976, which leaves the State a net profit of $66,605,528; being the sum of $2 081,422 a year for thirty-two years over and above the cost of support and maintainance of the canals. This is an exhibit very gratifying to the people of the State, and shows most clearly the great benefit the canals have been and are to the State.

The number of tons carried on the New York canals in 1853 was 4,247 853; on the New York Central Railroad, 360,000 tons; on the New York and Erie Railroad, 631,039 tons. In 1868 the number of tons carried on the New York canals was 6,442,225; on the New York Central Railroad, 1,846,599 tons; on the New York and Erie Railway, 3 908 243 tons. The Freight paid the New York Central Railroad in 1853 was $1,838,830; in 1868 the freight paid the New York Central Railroad was $9 491,427. The freight paid the Erie Railway in 1853 was $2,537,214; in 1868, $11,425,739.

In England there were numerous canals previous to the introduction of railroads, upon which most of the heavy carrying was done, and generally they had as much as they could do, notwithstanding more tons are carried by rail than canal, the tonnage of the former has largely increased. The tolls and other charges, however, as in the case of the New York canal, have been enormously reduced. Still they pay and are prospering. The two rival modes of transportation do not appear to be mutually injurious, but rather the reverse. Passengers, merchandise, and articles of higher relative value are mostly transported by rail, while coal, ores, building materials, and such like are carried by water where it is practicable, because it is cheaper, and time is less of an object.

In 1841 the average cargo of a boat on the Erie Canal was 41 tons; in 1868 it was 148 tons. This enlargement of the capacity of the canal, and with it of the boats, is what enables it to bear up against its giant competitors, the Central and Erie Railroads, and still continue to pay large revenues into the Treasury of the State. Were that great work in the hands of a well managed corporation it would be immensely remunerative. It ought to be borne in mind, however, that there is not in the country another route reaching from tide water westward so favorable for such a work as that. New York united the Hudson with the lakes, and it has been a great success. Pennsylvania tried to unite the Delaware with the Ohio, not by a continuous water communication, but by a system broken into alternate links of canal and rail. It answered a good purpose in its day; but not being a financial success, it was given up as a through route for transportation, and the great Pennsylvania Central Railroad filled its place.

But we have a route almost as good as that of New York, by which the Ohio and Lake Erie can be united by a continuous canal, large enough to admit the passage of vessels navigating the great lakes. Its length is not much more than one-fourth of that of the New York canal; but as it is intended to make it of at least twice the capacity of the latter, its effect will be virtually to continue and unite into one, if we may so express it, the two great natural navigations which it connects. Its real magnitude, therefore, transcends that of the other.

But, it may be said, it will not reach tide water, as does the other. True; but the time is at hand when to reach tide water will be of less importance than it has been in the past. The New York canal has been made to minister to foreign commerce, and thus to deplete the country, and retard rather than promote the national prosperity; this, on the other hand, will facilitate internal exchanges, and draw forth more latent wealth than any other work that has ever been projected. The mineral treasures of the lake region and those of the valley of the Ohio are so different that each must have part of the other before either can be made fully available.

Internal commerce is more profitable to a nation than foreign, although it may pour no direct revenue into the national coffers.

THE WATER SUPPLY.

EDITORS GAZETTE: Presuming upon your patience on the much vexed question of the *water supply*, which has lately been before Councils, and frequently referred to by writers in the several dailies, I would like to add a few words, to be considered, as it were, "oil upon the troubled water," were such an expression not distasteful to Pittsburghers. And, in justice to Mr. Roberts, the engineer who wrote a preliminary report on this subject to Councils, which has several times been misinterpreted, if not misquoted, some words embodied from that report, seeing that it was never very extensively published, may not be uninteresting or out of place.

From an attentive perusal of the whole document, there is in the first place to be found none of the decided recommendations for any *particular* method of supplying the city with water, with which he is credited by his critics.

There is no doubt of the fact that Mr. Roberts states that in his judgment, before a careful analysis has been made, the Allegheny river is the best source to look for a supply of pure water, but then, as was his duty as an inquirer, he gave his views and approximate estimates on several different plans.

First, as to supplying the city by "gravity" or the natural flow of water in pipes or conduits from points on the Allegheny, Monongahela and their tributaries, large enough to supply the demand, and elevated sufficiently to furnish a "head" for carrying the water into distributing reservoirs. He examined the profiles necessary in the consideration of this plan, but found that the distance in any case was too great to make it easily practicable, while the cost was enormous. In this connection he says: "Recurring to the mode of supplying the city from a distance by a natural flow, although it may be regarded as impracticable or unadvisable at present to bring the water by gravity on a level high enough to flow into the high service reservoirs, some five hundred feet above the level of the river at Pittsburgh, on account of the great distance and cost, yet it is still possible that water might be brought at comparatively reasonable cost to a reservoir of medium height, or even as high as the present lower basin, which is one hundred and sixty-two feet above the river. More extended surveys than there has yet been opportunity to make will be required to determine with accuracy the cost of bringing the water by gravity to such lower basin, whence of course the water would still have to be pumped up to a high service reservoir, or to a stand pipe for the supply of the higher portions of the city."

Mr. Roberts then gives considerable attention to the plan of obtaining the water from the Allegheny river, at any point above most of the refineries, mentioning the natural pool *above* Negley's run, as a favorable site. In this connection he gives interesting information concerning the cost of supplying the city on *two* plans: one by all steam power, the other *water power* aided by steam, the steam to be employed at such times as the Allegheny might be too high to work turbine wheels at a dam.

In the "*Commercial*" of the 11th inst, A. P. in condemning this plan says: "A brief consideration will show that Mr. Roberts must be in error in his estimate of the power of a *turbine*, and that a dam high enough to do the work he expects from an eight feet dam, must be altogether inadmissable as an obstruction to navigation." Mr. Roberts in his report says: "The chief objection to this plan is that the natural navigation of the stream would be obstructed. This could be remedied in part by a lock of sufficient size to pass the class of steamers and other vessels using the Allegheny river, and by a *chute*, so arranged that the descending rafts, &c. would safely pass." In regard to the power of a turbine Mr. Roberts differs from A. P. But if it would be found according to A. P.'s calculations that sufficient water would not pass at low water to furnish power for pumping all the water required, Mr. Roberts would certainly think it no sacrifice of his plan to turn on a little steam into the powerful engine he proposed to station at the dam. A. P. assuredly does not believe that the available power of dams decreases in a ratio with the increase or hight of the water. That might be true with *one* wheel or turbine, but when there is water sufficient, *numerous wheels* of an aggregate power would be employed. The main facts that Mr. Roberts apparently desired to impress was the capacity of the Allegheny river to furnish large water power during many months of the year, and which he proved, when available, would be more economical than steam. It should be remembered he proposes to put in the dam a lock equal in size to the large one in Dam No. 1 on the Monongahela, and at low water, there then being no navigation in the Allegheny, all the water in the river would be available for use. There can be little use in gainsaying the merits which this, as one plan, presents for consideration.

It Mr. Roberts, as an engineer, failed to present his views on *other* plans, such as digging in wells for water, &c., he must stand the charge of want of appreciation. No doubt many excellent inventions are patented, the great trouble with some of which is that a sufficient number of people are not persuaded of their merits. Some people would think it funny to dig down for water, when the same can be obtained without that labor by putting a suction pipe into the river. But A. P. stands committed to this plan and says it has its merits—that the water would be naturally "filtered," and always "cool," &c. This idea, frequently referred to as "Bennett's plan," is more especially designed as applicable to the Monongahela, which, according to Mr. Roberts, does not flow enough in seasons of extreme drought to furnish a sufficient supply of water—a wise suggestion, and strengthened by reference to the reports of the navigation company, complaining of a lack of water sometimes to keep up their navigation.

In this statement he has been persistently attacked by the writers, who, looking at the broad deep pools of the Monongahela, cannot understand the statement. Mr. Roberts says it has been known to flow less than 2,000 cubic feet per minute. To this A. P. replies: "Two thousand cubic feet per minute will be delivered by a stream sixty feet wide and less than two inches deep, flowing less than two and a half miles per hour. Did the oldest inhabitant ever see the Monongahela reduced to such dimensions?" We might answer, though not the "oldest," doubtless, never; at least not here, because there is no place where it ever became so narrow. Lake Erie is a big *stream* to look at. Yet the Niagara river delivers all its water save what is not lost by evaporation.

As a statement of facts, after several gaugings, it cannot well be disputed without practical demonstration, showing wherein the error was. Mr. Roberts states in a letter to the *Commercial*, printed about the middle of September last, that General Moorhead, President of the Navigation Company, gauged the river on the 1st of October, 1856, when the quantity passing per minute was found to be 1,499 cubic feet, (figures easy to recollect.) Mr. Chas. Stewart, the engineer, gauged it at Brownsville bar on the 8th of the same month, and found 1,865 cubic feet per minute. Mr. Charles Ellet, Esq., gave the minute flow of the Ohio river at *Wheeling*, September 20th, 1844—about 70,000 cubic feet per minute. Mr. Roberts himself, on the 30th of September, 1838, found the flow to be 4,500 cubic feet. At the time when another measurement gave 12,000 cubic feet per minute in the Monongahela just above Pittsburgh, the flow of the Allegheny as gauged by Major Sanders gave 150,000 cubic feet per minute.

A. P. says, speaking of the limited dimensions he gave for the passage of such an amount of water, viz: sixty feet wide, two inches deep, &c., that if six inches of gravel were put in this you could walk "dry shod over Mr. Robert's 2,000 cubic feet per minute." A. P. accounts in this way very plausibly for so small a flowage, and reasons thereupon that much more water, perhaps "20,000 cubic feet per minute," passes along at such times through the ten feet of gravel underlying the river, lost, of course, to surface measurements.

It is a most fortunate thing that no unlucky cart-load of gravel was emptied into the river at the times General Moorhead and Mr. Stewart were on hand to measure it. There would have been no Monongahela, save what is distilled, to report upon. There is something mythical about this underground stream, though it is foreign to our purpose to inquire into the matter. The bottom of the Monongahela is solid rock in some places, and dense mud for long reaches in others. We might ask would not the underground flowage at such points spurt up and aid navigation at those points with its ten-fold volume? And where there really is a gravel bottom, how would it do to dig trenches across the bed of the river, and fill up with impervious mud? Such species of dam would require no locks or chutes—all boats able to steam through the fountain that would shoot up, above them, could navigate without trouble or expense. There may be something in A. P.'s idea, which a *well*, as he intimates, constructed in the faith of its working, from which to pump water for the city, would demonstrate as clearly as the *sinking* of a mud dam would do.

Indeed "Observer," not veteran himself, but some other, who comes to the support of A. P. in the *Commercial* of the 17th instant, says that perhaps the dams at present on the Monongahela were not scientifically built, or they would catch the underground flowage. But after the expense of getting some of their broad foundations down to the rock or "hard pan," the company did not think it worth while to go farther, though they might have benefitted their navigation thereby, by furnishing it with a perennial supply of water—"filtered," of course.

T.

ZANESVILLE, O.

The Markets—Railway Facilities—The Course, &c.

(From our own Correspondent.)

ZANESVILLE, Dec. 18, 1869.

EDITORS GAZETTE: It was estimated by an old citizen that $10,000 worth of meat and produce was sold in the Zanesville market house on last Saturday. Pork brought from 11 to 12 cents per pound, whole hog. A considerable amount of pork is being packed by Neeper, Fox & Co., Bowman, and others. But there has not been for many years sufficient meat cured in this city to last half the following summer. The best beef steaks sell at 15 cents per pound in the market. Dressed chickens 50 and 60 cents per pair. Turkeys from 80 cents to $1.50. Butter at retail, 35 cents. Eggs are high. Many tons of eggs are annually shipped from Zanesville to the manufacturing districts of New England. This I hope to see stopped, when this city has doubled its manufacturing population. Some ten years since nearly all the flour from Zanesville was sold in the eastern cities. It is different now; for some years the great bulk of flour made here was consumed here. Railroad discrimination on shipments of flour from this city and points hundreds of miles further west has been against our millers, and will only be remedied when we have the choice of two or three routes.

Although the subscription to the original stock of the Central Ohio Railroad, (now controlled by the Baltimore and Ohio) was $900,000 by this county, and pretty heavy from individuals, the community has not been benefitted by the improvement to the extent that it should have been, and I do not lay the blame to any great extent on the management of the railroad. It is owing more to the fact that Baltimore is a Southern city, that it belongs chiefly to the South and southward tends all the immigration and the capital from that city. For a few years during the war a small current or wave rolled this way, but since the war not anything. If Zanesville had been on a line of road leading from New York or New England to the West, as Cleveland, Toledo and Columbus, then there would in my judgment be found to day a larger population than in either of the Northern cities of Ohio. This advantage is expected now shortly to accrue to Zanesville by the opening of a thorough fare from the East by way of Pittsburgh, Steubenville, Dresden, Zanesville, on to Cincinnati, and from Northern Pennsylvania and Eastern Ohio, starting from Erie, via Youngstown, Salem, Bayard, New Philadelphia, Dennison, and from Oxford, on the Pan Handle Road, direct to Zanesville, which will be a shorter route to Cincinnati from any of the aforementioned points than any now traveled.

In anticipation of the completion of so important a thoroughfare, I suppose that by the opening of spring there will be many persons here looking for sites for manufactories, which can be obtained at reasonable rates in close proximity to valuable beds of coal. In my judgment, accessibility to *coal* generally in other counties, and in some parts of this, determines the points at which, in a few years, will be found the densest population. And when this coal is found contiguous to a fruitful soil, the result is more certain. Coal has made the population of Pittsburgh; the rich soil adjacent to Cincinnati has made it the Queen of the West.

The Courts are still in session for this county. No very important criminal case has been tried. The jail does not usually hold any very courageous offenders from the time of offending until the Court meets.

There is another rise in the Muskingum River, not sufficient, however, to impede the running of boats.

More anon.

GLEANER.

SPICE.

JACOB is said to be the inventor of the practice of watering stock—Laban's *Vide* Genesis, chapter XXX.

A WOULD BE too prominent feminine was ousted from a women's rights meeting by a gentleman official. An Englishman present said he supposed the official was a "Hush-her."

How the governess said grace! "For what we are going to receive—elbows, elbows!—the Lord make us—backs in and shoulders down—truly thankful—and no chattering—amen!"

THE "Alexandria limp" is the latest eccentricity of fashion. It is produced by wearing a very high heeled boot on one foot, and a flat heeled boot on the other. The young lady waddles about like a goose.

A LADY teacher was endeavoring to impress upon her pupils the terrible effect of the punishment of Nebuchadnezzar, saying: "Seven years he ate grass like a cow," when a boy asked. "Did he give milk?"

"I WISH you would not give me such short weight for my money," said a customer to a grocer, who had an outstanding bill against him. "And I wish you would not give me such long *wait* for mine," replied the grocer.

AN inebriated man in Lawrence, Kansas, was found clinging to a fence, looking helplessly at a neighboring row of shade trees. "Halloa," said a friend who came up, "what's the matter, Jake?" "Dunno, hic," responded Jacob, "that d—d procession's never's goin' to git past."

TO PEOPLE WHO THINK FOR THEMSELVES.

At this season of the year when the human system is under heavy contributions made upon it by reason of the sudden changes of weather, it were wise in all who regard their health and happiness to betake themselves to a timely remedy. That is, if you get a cough or cold do not defer it until overburdened nature sinks under the inordinate load, but at once seek for relief in some sure and perfect remedy like DR. KEYSER'S LUNG CURE or DR. KEYSER'S PECTORAL SYRUP. If people, estimated at its true value, human health and life, the postponements with regard to the use of remedies would rarely occur, and instead of many of the make-believes that are often used, medicines like those of Dr. Keyser, a skillful and scientific physician of nearly half a century's experience, would take their place. You can scarcely find in the City of Pittsburgh a family, some one of which has not been benefitted by DR. KEYSER'S PECTORAL SYRUP or DR. KEYSER'S LUNG CURE. Both of these remedies are prepared with the most select and pure medicines that are to be obtained, and with a conscientious regard for the health of those who are to use them. Who does not know that to neglect a cough in the beginning is to invite a long attack of sickness and peradventure an incurable disease.

We speak in all seriousness to the readers of this article, and if they will reflect over our words they will see that we have more at heart than the mere object to make by it an object which most persons will allow not unworthy of an honorable man, but which sinks into comparative nothingness when compared to that of the health and lives of individuals.

We do not believe that the man is born who has made a better medicine for sudden coughs and colds than Dr. KEYSER'S PECTORAL SYRUP. Its sales are daily increasing and hundreds of persons have been snatched from the jaws of death by its use.

The other day a merchant from a distance bought a quantity on the recommendation of a young man who had been cured by it. This is a frequent occurrence, and the merchants of our own vicinity could not fail to profit by his example. Dr. Keyser's Lung Cure and Dr. Keyser's Pectoral Syrup are destined at no distant day to assume a wide range in the treatment of all pulmonary and bronchial diseases.

To be had of most druggists and at the Doctor's Great Medicine Store, 167 Liberty street, where thorough lung examinations are made daily and advice given.

DECEMBER 10, 1869.

UNDEFINED AILMENTS.

There are many ailments, trying in their nature, but the symptoms of which are not sufficiently specific to enable physicians to classify them under any particular head. As a general rule they arise from a general debility of the whole organization, but their primary cause, in at least three cases out of five, is a lack of brisk vital action in the stomach and liver. Stimulate and tone the relaxed digestive and secretive organs, and bodily ease, health and vigor will follow the treatment. Among all the medicines which have been recommended as conducive to this end, none has been administered with such uniform and entire success as HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS.

Its ingredients were selected from the vegetable kingdom, originally, with a view to the invigoration of the physique and the constitution, and also for their anti-bilious and slightly laxative properties. Twenty odd years of experience has proved these herbal restoratives were wisely chosen and have been judiciously apportioned in the celebrated preparation. Not only as a specific for indigestion and all kindred complaints, but as a *household remedy for all minor ailments* incident to humanity, it has obtained a reputation based on impregnable testimony, which fairly eclipses that of any other proprietary or official medicine in use.

NOTICES.

OFFICE OF THE CONTROLLER OF ALLEGHENY COUNTY, PA., PITTSBURGH, December 20th, 1869.

☞ **ALLEGHENY**

COUNTY PRISON.

The annual election for officers of this institution will be held at the stated meeting of the Board of Inspectors on

January 3d, 1870.

By order of the Board.

de21:t31 HENRY LAMBERT, Secretary.

☞ **IRON CITY MUTUAL LIFE** INSURANCE CO. OF PENNSYLVANIA.—The annual election for THREE DIRECTORS of this Company, to serve for four years, will be held at the office of the Company, 75 Federal street, Allegheny City, on MONDAY, January 10th, 1869, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 3 P. M.

J. RUSH, Secretary.

ALLEGHENY, Dec. 20, 1869. de20

BANK NOTICES.

☞ **FIRST NATIONAL BANK,** PITTSBURGH, PA., (late Pittsburgh Trust Company.)—An election for NINE DIRECTORS of this Bank, will be held at the Banking House, corner Fifth avenue and Wood street, TUESDAY, January 11th, 1870, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 2 P. M.

CHARLES SPEER, Assistant Cashier.

FARMER'S DEPOSIT NATIONAL BANK, PITTSBURGH, Dec. 13, 1869.

☞ **THE ANNUAL ELECTION** for SEVEN DIRECTORS of this Bank, to serve for the ensuing year, will be held at the Banking House, No. 66 Fourth avenue, on TUESDAY, the 11th of January, 1870, between the hours of 1 and 3 o'clock P. M.

F. L. STEPHENSON, Cash'er.

THIRD NATIONAL BANK OF PITTSBURGH, PITTSBURGH, December 11, 1869.

☞ **THE ANNUAL ELECTION** for Directors of this Bank will take place at the Banking House, on TUESDAY, January 11th, 1870, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 3 P. M.

JOHN B. LIVINGSTON.

EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK, PITTSBURGH, Dec. 11, 1869.

☞ **THE ANNUAL ELECTION** for thirteen Directors of this Bank will be held at the Banking House, on TUESDAY, January 11th, 1870, between the hours of 1 and 3 o'clock P. M.

A. LONG, Cashier

PITTSBURGH NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE, PITTSBURGH, December 11, 1869.

☞ **AN ELECTION FOR THIRTEEN DIRECTORS** of this Bank, to serve during the ensuing year, will be held at the Banking House, corner Wood street and Sixth avenue, on TUESDAY, January 11th, 1870, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 2 P. M.

JOSEPH H. HILL, Cashier.

☞ **CITIZENS' NATIONAL** BANK OF PITTSBURGH.—An election for Nine Directors of this Bank, to serve for the ensuing year, will be held at the Banking House on TUESDAY, 11th January, 1870, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 2 P. M.

J. E. BRADY, JR., Cashier.

PITTSBURGH, PA., December 11, 1869.

MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK, PITTSBURGH, December 11, 1869.

☞ **AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS** of this Bank will be held at the Banking House on TUESDAY, January 11, 1870, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.

JOHN G. MARTIN, Cashier.

MERCHANTS' & MANUFACTURERS' NAT. BK., PITTSBURGH, December 10, 1869.

☞ **THE ANNUAL ELECTION** of this Bank will take place at the Banking House on TUESDAY, January 11th, 1870, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 3 P. M.

JOHN SCOTT, JR., Cashier.

ALLEGHENY NATIONAL BANK, PITTSBURGH, December 11, 1869.

☞ **AN ELECTION OF DIRECTORS** to serve during the ensuing year will be held at the Banking House, No. 33 Fifth avenue, on TUESDAY, January 11th, 1870, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 1 P. M.

W. McCANDLESS, Cashier.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NEW GOODS

AND

Good Bargains

AT

WILLIAM SEMPLE'S,

Nos. 180 and 182 Federal Street,

ALLEGHENY CITY.

Poplins, all colors;
Plaid All-wool Poplins;
Heavy Corded Poplins;
Black and Colored French Merinos;
Plaid and Striped Delaines;
Long and Square Paisely Shawls;
Long and Square Plaid Shawls;
Long and Square Striped Shawls;
Misses Shawls; Small Shawls;
White Blankets,
Grey Blankets,
Crib Blankets,
Cradle Blankets,
Country Flannels.

LADIES' AND MISSES' FURS,

At Very Low Prices,

Wholesale and Retail,

AT

WILLIAM SEMPLE'S,

Nos. 180 and 182 Federal Street,

ALLEGHENY CITY.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS

AT

THE LOWEST PRICES!

GREAT VARIETY OF

Ladies' Work Boxes,
Writing Boxes,
Fancy Boxes:
Portmoniaes,
Ladies' Satchels,
Dressing Cases,
Watch Stands,
Gents' Shaving Cases,
Cigar Stands,
Fine Wax Dolls,
Fancy Dolls, &c., &c.,

NEW GOODS IN ALL DEPARTMENTS.

Just supplied at Eastern Prices,

AT

MACRUM, GLYDE & CO'S,

78 and 80 Market Street.

AMERICAN BUTTON HOLE OVERSEAMING AND Family Sewing MACHINE,

A Very Valuable Present

FOR A

HOLIDAY GIFT.

Terms Easy.

JAMES ESPY,

AGENT,

Western Penna. and Eastern Ohio.

Salesroom, S. W. Corner Fifth Avenue and Market St., second floor. Entrance, No. 12 Fifth Avenue, one door below Market Street.

de16:72-MWF

FURS; FURS,

FOR

HOLIDAY PRESENTS,

AT

M'CORD & CO'S,

181 Wood St.

Will be found the Largest, Best and Cheapest Stock of Ladies', Misses' and Gents' Furs to select from in the City. All the late styles of Hats and Caps Arriving daily.

McCORD & CO.

de10:q100-WF

HOLIDAY

ORR & McCONAHY,

Jewelers,

114 FEDERAL ST., corner of Water,

ALLEGHENY.

Our Goods are Unsurpassed!

GOODS.

H. H. LYON,

Sealer of Weights and Measures,

Office—No. 2 FOURTH AVENUE, Pittsburgh. Capt. JOHN MESSNER, Deputy, Pittsburgh Market.
Lieut. GEO. B. McNULTY, Deputy, Allegheny Market.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

AT

WILLIAM SEMPLE'S,

Nos. 180 and 182 Federal Street,

ALLEGHENY CITY.

At 12½c., extra good 4-4 Bleached Muslin;
At 13½c., heavy 4-4 Unbleached Sheeting;
At 8½c., good Dark Calicos;
At 10c., Fast Colored Calicos;
At 12½c., a good article Canton Flannel;
At 12½c., good Dark Delaines;
At 18¾c., All-wool Scarlet Flannel;
At 12½c., Barred Flannels;
At 25c., All-wool Rob Roy Flannels;
At 40c. each, Men's Undershirts and Drawers,
At $1.50 each, Ladies' Gored Cloth Skirts.

An Extra Good Bargain in

LADIES' FELT SKIRTS.

A Great Variety of

FANCY GOODS

For the Holidays,

AT

WILLIAM SEMPLE'S.

Nos. 180 and 182 Federal Street,

ALLEGHENY CITY.

N. B.—Will be open on FRIDAY EVENING. Being unable to wait on all our patrons who called yesterday, it would be a favor if as many as possible could call this morning (Wednesday) or Thursday.

PRESENTS

T

T PRICES!

RIETY OF

Real Lace Collars & Handk'fs,
Gents' Handkerchiefs,
Ladies' and Gents' Gloves.
Children's Gloves,
Ladies' Scarfs and Bows,
Roman Sashes,
Gents' Bows and Scarfs,
Children's Stockings,
Worsted Patterns,
Knit Goods, &c., &c.,
Ladies' Handkerchiefs.

L DEPARTMENTS.

upplied at Eastern Prices,

T

YDE & CO'S,

arket Street.

ELEGANT

HOLIDAY GOODS,

AT

No. 110 Market Street.

Comprising an unusually large and fine assortsorment of PARIS, VIENNA, GERMAN and ENGLISH FANCY ARTICLES, purchased direct from the manufacturers by our Mr. C. Yeager on his late visit to Europe. No two profits are paid by purchasing at this house. The stock comprises

Superb Paris Flower Stands,
Card Receivers,
Elegant Glove Boxes,
Elegant Handkerch'f Boxes,
Work Boxes,
Writing Desks,
Portfolios,
Pocket Books,
Dressing Cases,
Statuary,
Albums,
Cabas,
Vienna Cigar Cases
Russia Leather Sacs,
Ladies' Companions,
Morocco Satchels,
Odor Cases,
Bohemia Glass and China Vases, etc., etc.

☞ Orders taken to import goods.

C. YEAGER & CO.

de13

ELEGANT

HOLIDAY PRESENTS

For Gentlemen, Suitable for

FATHER, HUSBAND, BROTHER OR FRIEND.

DRESSING ROBES

Of most beautiful patterns, silk lined and facings of silk quilted. They are decidedly the handsomest goods in the market, and are offered

AT MODERATE P

FINANCIAL.

AMERICAN BANK,
NO. 80 FOURTH AVENUE,
PITTSBURGH.
CASH CAPITAL - - - - - $200,000
Stockholders Individually Liable.
BANK OF DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT.
JOHN FLOYD, President. WM. FLOYD, Cashier.
DIRECTORS.
Thos. M. Marshall, Wm. T. Wilkinson, James W. Arrott, Chas. B. Leech, John Floyd, John M. Marshall, Archibald Wallace, Jas. D. Kelly, Wm. Floyd.
This Bank is now fully organized and prepared to do a general Banking business.
jel6:d

GOLD,
SILVER AND COUPONS,
Bought at Highest Prices.
PH. R. MERTZ, Banker,
Cor. Wood St. and 5th Avenue
my6

JAMES T. BRADY & Co.,
(Successors to S. JONES & CO.,
Corner Fourth Avenue and Wood St.,
BANKERS,
Buy and sell all kinds of
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
GOLD, SILVER AND COUPONS,
ON MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.
☞ Interest Allowed on Deposits.
☞ Money loaned on Government Bonds at lowest market rates.
Orders executed for the Purchase and Sale of STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD.
JAMES T. BRADY & CO.

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, TUESDAY, December 21, 1869.

The ever vacillating policy of the Government as regards Treasury sales of gold, and purchasers of bonds gives these operations the character of gambling with the national credit, and is the main cause of the present uneasiness in commercial and financial circles. Who cares for buying anything to-day when to-morrow he finds the market price changed, and, instead of making a profit on his outlay, finds that he is a loser. So long as there is no radical change in the programme of the Administration, the tendency of all values must be towards lower prices, and a gradual approach to the par of gold—may even go further than that, since the stagnation of business is most likely causing an undue depreciation of all manufactured and imported goods, and likewise of raw products. Whether the Government will sell any more for the balance of the year or not, will have little to do with present prices. The impression that gold is the cheapest article now on the market has so taken hold of the people's minds that in all probability few of the January coupons will be presented for payment or offered for sale, thus staying the further decline of gold until it is apparent how much gold we want to pay for our imports, or whether we can still pay on bonds, cotton, &c. Any further decline will bring so many new speculators that a large amount of gold will be

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

CITY AND SUBURBAN.

THE GAZETTE *is furnished to the city for six days of the week for* 15 *cents per week; by mail,* $8 *per annum:* 3 mos., $2

Monongahela Bridge stock sold last evening, at McIlwaine's stock room, at $38 50 per share.

The second span of the A. V. R. R. bridge, at Oil City, is completed. Only one span remains to be constructed, and the bridge will be finished.

Extracted.—Dr. D. N. Rankin yesterday extracted the ball from Leonard Hartman's leg at the penitentiary. The wound was only slight, no bones or arteries having been injured by the ball.

Capsized.—About three o'clock yesterday a wagon loaded with sand, to which there were four horses attached, while ascending the incline leading from Fifth avenue to the jail yard, slid off the incline, precipitating horses and wagon to the street. One of the horses was seriously injured, but no other damage was done.

Released on Bail.—Nicholas Hoffman, indicted for the murder of James Laughran, and who has been confined in the county jail for over two months, was yesterday released on bail. The bail was fixed at $20,000 by the Court, and Francis Hogle and George Hoend became responsible in that amount for the appearance of the accused.

Christmas and Art.—The refined and cultivated gift makers will not need to be advised to visit during the holidays the elegant art establishment of Boyd, Murray & Fawcett, No. 110 Wood street. Full lines of painting, chromos and engravings, in frames and framed to order, will be found at prices reduced to suit the times. No more acceptable present could be made than a beautiful chromo or engraving, mounted in a pretty case.

Caged.—Mollie Beach, Jessie Crawford, Hettie Armstrong and Mary Price, who were arrested on Monday, on a charge of keeping and maintaining a bawdy house, had a hearing before the Mayor yesterday, and were committed to jail in default of bail for their appearance at Court.

Bail. McFarland, Maggie Thompson, Mattie McDonald and others, arrested on a similar charge, were discharged on condition that they would vacate the house on Third avenue.

Concert.—A musical concert was given at Knowlson Appointment, Lower St. Clair township, Monday evening, by Prof. Dalguer, for the benefit of of the Knowlson Sabbath School. The affair was a complete success in every respect. The house was filled with a large and appreciative audience and the entertainment was all that could have been desired. The programme, included both vocal and instrumental gems, which were rendered by the class of Prof. Dalguer in a highly artistic manner, reflecting credit, both upon themselves and their worthy instructor.

Real Estate Transfers.

The following deeds were admitted of record in the office of T. H. Hunter, Esq., Recorder for the county of Allegheny, Tuesday, December 21, 1869:

Wm. Bakewell to Lemuston McIntyre, March 5, 1869; lot on Nixon street, Allegheny, 20 by 140 feet.....$400

Wm. Clarke to Robert A. Clarke, Dec. 6, 1869; lot 27 by 100 feet on Logan street, First Ward, Pittsburgh.....$450

Thos. S. Manle to Richard Field, Jan. 24, 1864; lot 35 by 125 feet on Fifth street, Pittsburgh.....$225

Chas. Wm. Douglas to James A. Duncan, Sept. 15, 1869; one acre of ground in Elizabeth township.....$500

Lavinia M. Harding to Joseph B. Smith, Nov. 26, 1869; lots Nos. 9 to 10 inclusive, Harding and Snyder's plan, Chartiers township.....$4 266

Another Highway Robbery.

Allegheny has had another sensation in the highway robbery line. Monday night about half past eight o'clock, Wm. Hart, a young man, was passing along Middle alley, Second ward, toward the Diamond, when he was suddenly confronted by two men, one of whom asked his name while the other in an instant knocked him down with a handy billy, at the same time making a thrust at him with a knife, which cut through a gutta percha button on his vest, and grazed the skin. His pockets were then rifled of twenty-seven dollars, when the thieves left him senseless. Hart recovered in a short time and made his way to his boarding house, the Rolshouse Hotel, on Ohio street.

He was employed at Clendinning's saddlery establishment on Federal street, and at the time was returning from work. He can give no clue to the men, and does not think he can identify them, which renders their arrest extremely doubtful.

THE LAST HOMICIDE.

Investigation by the Coroner—The Testimony—Another Adjournment.

The Coroner's jury empannelled and sworn to inquire into the cause of, and after what manner John Binfing, who died of lock jaw, or tetanus, from injuries received, came to his death, met at the Coroner's office, and commenced the investigation. The following testimony was taken:

Dr. Duncan, sworn.—Was called to see John Binfing, the deceased, on the morning of the 18th inst.; found him suffering from lock jaw, or tetanus, resulting from a wound on the thumb of the left hand; the wound caused his death.

Mathias Binging, brother of the deceased, testified that he was present at the difficulty in which deceased received the injury referred to, on Saturday, Dec. 11th. They had gone into the saloon together with another brother, and had taken one drink. Before we left, two men who were sitting at a table commenced throwing bones at us. I remonstrated with them and afterwards sat down on a chair and one of the men who had been throwing at him got up and hit him in the face. The other man got up and struck my other brother in the face. I then went to the door and called "watch!" When I turned back deceased told me he was cut on the hand. I know the parties when I see them. I can't say how many persons were present. There might have been two or three more than those engaged in the difficulty.

In consequence of the absence of important witnesses, the Coroner adjourned the investigation until three o'clock this afternoon.

ANOTHER LARCENY.

Development of Crime—An Interesting Young Man Arrested—Increases in Interest in the Lockup—He Gets Confidential, and what Came of It.

Yesterday afternoon a young man—Thomas Smith—was arrested by Mayor Brush's police on an information for larceny preferred against him. He was charged, together with a companion, with stealing a silver watch and chain, valued at forty dollars, from the house of Mrs. McCafferty, No. 5 Diamond. Smith had just been released from jail, where he had been committed by Mayor Drum for drunkenness, a few days ago. At the lockup he occupied the cell with Frank Fort and Hamburghs, the alleged freight stealers, particulars of which are given in another column. It seems he became quite confidential with two partners in affliction and communicated to them several interesting particulars of his life. He was too confiding. He was brought to further grief. His two new found friends learned all they could of him, and told him very little of themselves. Soon after they were taken before the Mayor and had a hearing on the charges against them. At the conclusion, their own case being settled, Frankfort, before being again remanded to the cell, communicated to the Mayor his knowledge of Smith, who, according to his statement, was engaged in similar business, and had in his possession keys which would gain him admittance to any freight car on the Air Line Railroad, between Cleveland and Toledo. Frankfort further stated that Smith had confessed the theft of a lot of teas, which had been sold in Toledo, and boasted of his future hopes in this line.

Acting on the information received, though hardly believing it, Clerk Patterson paid a visit to young Smith and searched his pockets. Among a lot of yellow covered literature, and other portable property, two keys were found, one of which bore the inscription of the C. & T. Railroad, and answered to the description of those used by the baggage masters along the line. In answer to inquiries, Smith said he belonged to Chicago; that one of the keys opened his satchel, and the marked one had been found in Cleveland.

No further information could be obtained from him. His satchel was secured but nothing of importance found. He was held for a hearing on the charge of watch stealing, and in the meantime, with this new information of him, detectives are at work upon his case in connection with alleged depredations on the railroad.

FIRE IN ALLEGHENY.

Fifth Ward Public School Building Destroyed—Loss over $64,000—Insurance $41,000—The Particulars.

Yesterday afternoon about five o'clock a fire broke out in the Fifth Ward, Allegheny, Public School building, corner Fulton and Page streets, and in a very short time the magnificent structure, one of the finest of its kind in the State, was in ruins. The fire originated in the cloak room, a small apartment on the third floor, underneath the gallery, at one end of the main hall. School had been dismissed about an hour, and no one was in the building but the janitor, who at the time was engaged in the lower rooms. The flames were first observed issuing from the roof, when alarms were sounded from boxes five and seven in the vicinity, which brought the engines out in a few minutes. Great difficulty was experienced, however, for want of a sufficient supply of water, and but little headway could be made. The flames spread through the interior of the building, destroying up to the time of the writing everything in their path. In about half an hour the roof, which was of slate and had withstood the fire until all the rafters underneath had been burned away, suddenly fell in a mass and cut through for the most part to the cellar. The bell in the northeast tower also fell crashing to the ground, but strange to say the walls withstood the pressure and remained firm to the last. The fire burned for several hours, and when our reporter left the ground last night at nine o'clock, the flames were still destroying all that remained of the woodwork between the walls. The only parts saved were the teachers' desks in a few of the rooms, together with a very small part of the furniture. All else was completely destroyed.

The origin of the fire is not known. A flue from the furnace in the cellar runs up the wall near where it originated, but it is hardly possible any defect there, was the cause, as the flames were first observed several feet away from the wall. There was not a stronger fire than usual in the furnace, and the cause of the disastrous conflagration remains, and probably ever will be, a mystery.

The total loss is estimated at $64,400. The contract price of the building was $45,000. Added to this, the furniture, heating apparatus and general fitting up, made up the amount stated. The lot cost $10,400. Upon the property there was an insurance of $41,000, divided as follows: Merchants and Manufacturers, $10,000; Peoples, $6,000; Allegheny, $5,000; Citizens, $5,000; Pittsburgh, $5,000; National and Ben Franklin, of Allegheny, $5,000 each. If the lower walls of the building, which seem strong and firm, will be safe to build on again, it is probable this insurance will nearly, if not, quite cover the loss. This remains, however, to be investigated.

The house was erected on the corner of Fulton and Page streets, and was considered the best public school building in the State. It consisted of seventeen school rooms, and was arranged to comfortably accommodate about eleven hundred scholars, exclusive of the main hall on the third floor, for exhibitions, concerts, &c. Everything about it was of the most approved modernized pattern, special care having been taken to make it perfect in every respect. The scholars occupied it for the first time at the opening of the session in September last, and were just getting accustomed to their better accommodations, when it was thus so quickly destroyed. A new building will be erected as soon as possible, while in the meantime rooms will be secured for the pupils and the school be carried on as usual.

We extend thanks to Mr. Robert Lea, one of the Directors, for gentlemanly courtesies extended in our search for information.

LIBEL.

Quay—"Commercial" Libel Case—Final Hearing—Defendants Held to Bail for Their Appearance at Court in the sum of $1,250 Each.

A final hearing in the case of the Commonwealth vs. C. D. Brigham and R. D. Thompson, editors and proprietors of the *Commercial*, which has been engaging a considerable portion of public attention for several days past, took place at the office of Alderman Neeper yesterday, Tuesday, December 21st, at 3 o'clock P. M.

Mr. Hampton stated that after consultation with Mr. Carnahan, who was his colleague in the case, he had concluded to ask the Alderman to dismiss the case, for the reason that probable grounds had not been shown for holding the defendants for trial at Court. In all criminal cases the defendant had a right to meet his accuser face to face and cross-examine him on the subject matter of the information. The prosecutor had been present at the hearing it was true, but the defendants did not have an opportunity of a thorough cross examination, because the questions were not answered. He (Mr. Hampton) understood the alleged libellous article to mean that the money which was expended in the erection of the $13,000 house in Beaver had been obtained corruptly, and he attempted to get at the truth of the facts connected with that charge, had asked the questions, but they had not been answered by the prosecutor, because of objection by the counsel for the Commonwealth. He held that the defendants had been deprived of their rights, and he therefore demanded that the case be dismissed. He desired to know how the Alderman would rule in the case, and he would then state his intentions.

Mr. Marshall objected to the Alderman making any decision until the defendants should signify that they had closed the examination. The counsel for the Commonwealth did not publish a paper and were not interested in getting up matter to promote the sale of papers. They would, therefore, in order to put an end to the case, ask that defendants be held for trial.

The Alderman inquired if the defendants desired to offer any testimony?

Mr. Hampton replied that he would state his intentions after he had heard whether the Alderman would dismiss the case.

The Alderman replied that he had sufficient evidence to justify him in holding the defendants for trial, and would, therefore, hold them to bail in the sum of $1,250 each for their appearance at the present term of Court.

Mr. Hampton replied that the Alderman was hasty, as he had something to say before the case was finally disposed of. They had testimony to offer, but he thought it useless under the rulings of the magistrate to bring his witnesses here, many of whom lived at a distance from the city, as he would want to interrogate them as to matters which the Alderman had already ruled as irrelevant, during the cross examination of Mr. Quay.

Mr. Marshall said he stood ready to justify every ruling the Alderman had made during the investigation, and was willing to stake his reputation as a lawyer, that the Court would sustain him throughout.

After some further sparring between counsel, the defendants entered bail, their attorneys Messrs. Hampton and Carnahan being responsible for their appearance, and the crowd which had assembled in the office dispersed.

China Ware and Fancy Goods.

The palatial salesrooms of Messrs. R. E. Breed & Co., No. 100 Wood street, which have recently been supplied with an immense stock of foreign and American China and queensware and general miscellany of statuary, glass, silver and fancy goods, is daily thronged with patrons busily engaged in making useful and ornamental selections. This house, which is one of the oldest and most substantial and reliable of our home establishments, has recently taken on a fresh quantity of enterprise, and are to day in a position to compete with the leading importers of the Eastern cities. I would be needless for us to attempt to enumerate the thousands of articles which are luxuriously spread out on the shelves and counters to attract the visitor's attention, indeed, until the present-maker has made up his mind as to what he is going to select, he will find himself in bewildering amazement on entering the store, as the tempting array is viewed of China wares of most elaborate character, rich porcelains, exquisite glass ware, silver statuary, chaste queensware, elegant silver ware, fine tea and chamber sets, unique fancy articles in the way of writing desks, work and glove boxes, cigar stands, card receivers, and an indefinite number of articles peculiar to the line of trade. The stock is thoroughly complete and as offered at largely reduced prices, in order to meet the popular demands for commodities at gold rates of the present day. Wholesale patrons, as well as retail purchasers, will appreciate the advantages offered by this house, both in quantity and quality of stock, and the reasonableness of the prices at which offered. We earnestly recommend our readers to visit Messrs. Breed & Co. during the holiday season, even if they do not want to purchase, as we feel assured they will be delighted with the dazzling array of handsome goods which they will find to please the eye and gratify the senses.

A Brilliant and varied assortments of ribbons, trimmings, laces, cuffs, collars, varieties and notions in ladies goods at Moorheads, No. 81 Market street.

FREIGHT STEALING.

Extensive Robbery Developed—A Freight Car Broken Open and Emptied—A Five Thousand Dollar Larceny—Arrest of Two Suspected Parties—The Evidence Against Them.

Mayor Brush and his detectives are just now engaged in the investigation of an important case of larceny. The transaction occurred in the early part of November, at the outer depot of the Pennsylvania Railroad, when a freight car was broken open and robbed of the greater part of its contents. The officials of the road, upon discovering the robbery, next morning set to work to develop the perpetrators, at the same time observing such great caution that none outside of a few engaged in the investigation know anything about the affair.

Mr. J. McC. Creighton, Assistant Superintendent of the Western division of the road, undertook the case, and worked at it indefatigably for some time before the slightest clue could be obtained. It was at last discovered that a house near the place of the robbery had been rented by two men who told conflicting stories. The rent was paid but the building apparently not occupied. The neighbors in the vicinity occasionally observed men climbing in and out of the windows. Several times large boxes, evidently filled, were brought to the house under cover of darkness, and afterwards smaller boxes taken away under like suspicious circumstances. A raid was made one evening on the dwelling but nothing found there except two empty boxes, but bearing the marks of the boxes taken from the car. With this clue, Mr. Creighton proceeded and eventually discovered that a lot of freight answering the description of that stolen had been shipped to Chicago and sold by the two men who had rented the house. The goods were sold by an auctioneer, and the next step was the intercepting of a letter to him from the suspected parties, dated Lancaster, and asking for the balance due on the sale, about $700. Mr. Creighton lifted the balance and answered the letter in person. Last Sunday Officer John Fox at the Union Depot received a dispatch from Lancaster, instructing him to come on with another party, to whom a small lot of the goods had been sold by the men, and who thought he could identify them again. As a result, yesterday morning the detectives having in charge the two prisoners arrived in the city and found lodgings for them in the lockup. They gave their real names as John Frankfort, apparently about thirty-five, and Samuel Hambright, a young man of only twenty years of age, both of them had about a dozen *aliases* which they have been traveling under, at various places. An information had been made against them by Mr. Creighton several days ago, upon which the warrants were issued, which secured their arrest in Lancaster. Yesterday morning, however, a new information was preferred by W. O. H. Scully, Transfer Agent of the road, charging them with the larceny of the freight, amounting in value to about five thousand dollars.

The accused were brought before the Mayor in the afternoon at three o'clock, for a hearing, when the following testimony was elicited:

W. O. H. Scully, Transfer Agent, testified that he was aware of goods being stolen from the cars and platform of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company at the outer depot. Traced some of these goods to No. 10, Hines' Block, Liberty street. Found empty boxes and the remains of some of the goods there.

Mr. Hines, owner of the property, testified that he identified one of the prisoners (Frankfort) as a man who had rented the building No. 10 Liberty street, from him, October 26th, 1869. Did not know what time the prisoner left there. He said he wanted the house for his family. The neighbors said there was a great deal of hammering going on there at night.

Mr. Magher testified that he saw Frankfort in October. He rented a house from witness, for a month. He had in two loads of his wife and family, who resided in Baltimore. The prisoners were both together. When Mr. Fox went there he found two empty boxes in the cellar. He saw men several times go in and out of the building at night, through the window.

Mr. Kirkpatrick testified that the prisoners came to his store to hire an express wagon, some time in October. He wanted it to haul feathers. The wagon was engaged and a lot of bedding and feathers hauled from No. 10 Hines' Block to a second hand store. The goods were brought out to witness, who did not go into the house. The next time he saw prisoners was in the Harrisburg jail, last Sunday.

Mr. John Heath testified that he made empty boxes. In October last, Frankfort came to his mill and bought some dry goods boxes. He thought Frankfort, at that time, was accompanied by Hambright. The boxes were sent to No. 10 Hines's block, Liberty street.

At the conclusion of this evidence, Mr. John Dalzell, solicitor for the railroad, stated, no other evidence was on hand, but asked that the accused be committed, as the company expected to have other witnesses present in a few days. They were accordingly committed in default of bail for a further hearing, until Monday, January 3d. It is said other parties are coming in to make similar informations against the accused for their depredations. Frankfort at first was about to waive a further hearing and have his case go to court, but when informed that other informations would be made, concluded to have a further hearing, when all the charges against them will be heard.

FOILED.

A Dastardly Attempt Frustrated—A Little Girl Abused—How the Chap Was Punished—And not Through Yet.

Yesterday afternoon about two o'clock, a little girl, bright and attractive in appearance, but bearing evidences of great ill-usage, was brought to the Allegheny Mayor's office by a young man who had met her on Anderson street, and to whom she had appealed for assistance. The child gave her name as Bridget Maguire and had a strange story to relate. She said she lived with her aunt on Pennsylvania avenue, but had been seeking a place to be raised, for some time. Hearing of such a situation, she had come over to Allegheny in the morning, but lost her way in wandering around, and could not get back again. In this difficulty she found herself near the Third ward school house, on North avenue, and was inquiring of a lady for Anderson street, from whence she knew the road home, when a man came along and offered to show her the road, saying he was going by it. She gladly availed herself of his supposed kindness, and walked with him down Cedar avenue, explaining her circumstances with childish confidence as she went along. When they had reached the foot of the avenue, the man suddenly turned around and endeavored to induce her to accompany him into a stable near by, and yield to his fiendish desires. She at once refused and attempted to run away from him, when he struck her in the eye with his fist and knocked her down. She got up again, however, and ran along Cedar avenue and down Anderson street, when she met the young man to whom she related her story. The youth waited until her pursuer came along, when he knocked the fellow down, and administered to him a dressing which it is probable he will not forget. After that he accompanied the child to the Mayor's office and made information against the man for assault and battery with intent to commit rape. In the meantime the chap was picked up and taken to Dr. Haselton's office, where half an hour was spent in patching him up. He was then handed over to the police, who put him in the tombs. The hearing will take place this morning, the little girl in the meantime having been provided with lodgings at the house of a friend in Allegheny. She is not yet twelve years of age and makes her statement in a straightforward, artless manner, never in the least deviating. The matter will be fully investigated at the hearing, however, and unless the accused can bring something to refute the evidence against him, he will quite likely spend a season of retirement in one of our prisons, as he richly deserves. He is a resident of the Second ward, Allegheny, and quite well known. For the present we withhold his name until the case has been officially investigated.

Something New for the Holidays.

Mellor & Hoene have just received a fresh invoice especially for the holiday trade, of those exquisite Eureka Grand Organs, the most novel instrument of the kind ever invented, and far ahead, both in beauty and usefulness, of the old fashioned Eureka Organ. These "Grands" are delightful in tone, combining the greatest power and sweetness, and are the most charming piece of furniture that can be imagined. To see them, is to fall in love with them. Persons in search of a novel, useful, durable present, should examine the "Grands." Remember, the Eureka *Grand* Organs can only be found at Mellor & Hoene's Rooms, 53 Fifth avenue, next door to Masonic Hall.

The Continental, next door below the Postoffice, will be ready to-day for the accommodation of hungry people. Remember the place.

"Push Things."

Grant made a reputation for Ceaserian brevity when he significantly telegraphed to the interpid Phil. Sheridan, "Push things," and "Sherry" did push and came out with victory perched upon his banners. So it is in every day life: we must push things if we would be successful in business or politics. "Push things" is the grand, though simple secret of the great success which has attended the perseverance, energy, enterprise and devotion to business of our friend Mr. Joseph Liebler, the proprietor of the ever popular and extensive Trunk Factory, No. 104 Wood street. From humble beginning this gentleman, whose best capital was a disposition which knew no such word as fail, gradually assumed place among our most prosperous merchants, and to day finds himself, after a few years incessant toil and labor, at the very head of his business and proprietor of a trunk manufacturing establishment, which has few equals in the country. Liebler "pushed" things with vigor and force. He "pushed" nothing but the very best made articles on the market; he "pushed" his patrons to a knowledge of the fact that he sells cheaper than competitors; he "pushed" his idea of popular prices and is now reaping a benefit in the way of an extensive wholesale and retail trade, which "pushes" himself to meet its full requirements. His factory is constantly kept going, and affords employment to none but the very best and most skillful of mechanics. His salesrooms are fairly gorged with goods, trunks, valises, toy trunks and satchels of more styles and varieties than old Mr. Noah would have required for his numerous family in the ark. Liebler's name is as familiar as a household word, and it is inseperably connected with well made, handsome, and durable trunks. He sells at prices to suit the stringency of the money market, and during the holidays has arranged a grand clearance sale, during which he will offer special bargains. Those contemplating making presents will do well to invest in a stylish trunk or nobby valise, and of course make the selection at Liebler's. We must caution our readers to look to the number, 104, before entering the store and to remember that there is another trunk store, *not* Liebler's, next door, No. 106. So look to the number and sign, before entering for great bargains.

Scott Township Teachers' Association

The last session of this association was held at Mansfield, Pa., in school room No. 7, primary department of the graded school, Miss J. R. Davis, teacher. The exercises in the forenoon were conducted by the teacher, and taking into consideration the size and age of the scholars, the great inconvenience which they for the past three or four years have been compelled to labor under in the way of school building and school furniture, apparatus, &c., we give them credit for the excellent manner in which they recited their lessons; and we must necessarily compliment the teacher for the strict discip line which she seems to have established in the school room, and also for the neat, clean and tidy appearance of everything connected with the room. We trust that this lady will not soon be removed from a position which she so faithfully fills. These exercises were witnessed by a large and interested audience, among whom were Prof. Douglass, of Union township, Miss Mary Gaston, of South Fayette, Miss Ella Hill and Miss Harbison, of Robinson, and Prof. W. H. Whitmore, of Chartiers township. The institute adjourned to meet in the grammar department of the Mansfield public school, W. M. McCullough, teacher, on Saturday, the 8th of January, 1870, for which time an excellent programme of performances has been prepared, consisting of lectures, essays and class drills. Splendid exercises are anticipated.

DRUM S. ICKS.

Books! Books!! Books!!!

Webster's Unabridged Pictorial Dictionary.
Carpenter's New Guide.
Alison's History of Europe, 4 vols.
Brown's Philosophy, 2 vols.
Dryden's Poetical Works, 2 vols.
Modern British Essayists.
Horne's Introduction, 2 vols.
Watson's Theological Institutes.
Newton on the Prophecies.
Wesley's Sermon's, 2 vols.
Wesley's Notes.
Chalmers on the Romans.
Faith built on Prophecies.
Burkitt on the New Testament, folio.
Classical, Theological, Medical and Mechanical works, among which are some very rare and valuable books. Stationery in great variety and of the best quality, at prices lower than at any other store. Toy Books for Christmas and New Years, Sabbath School Books, School Books, Pens, Ink and Paper. Call and get bargains at Col. J. D. Egan's, No. 41 Sixth avenue, near Smithfield street.

Those Cattle.

Yesterday we announced that Louis Shamburg, the popular cattle drover, had received three monster prize cattle, which he will expose at rails on New Year's day, at the Morgan House, Allegheny. The monster bulls have attracted much attention, and the chances are being sold at a very lively rate. Ten dollars is the price fixed for a chance in each one and, if lucky, the winning party may feel that he has very suddenly grown rich. These cattle are the very finest specimens of symmetry, excellence and perfection ever presented in these parts. They promise many regal dinners, but it would be almost a sacrilege to slay them in order to gratify the human appetite for juicy roasts and tender cuts. The cattle are at the Morgan House, near the Horse Bridge, and are there to be seen and inspect them. Our sporting friends will not be slow to invest in chances.

No Clap-Trap.

Mr. W. Hespenheide, the popular clothier, No. 50 Sixth (St. Clair) street depends not on any sensational clap trap methods to attract customers, but rests his reputation upon the principle which has already won him such great success —that of warranting every article that leaves his establishment to be exactly as represented in style and quality of goods, and to be equal to the very best in the general make up. Acting upon this he has built up a large trade, which is the surest evidence that his goods and terms are satisfactory to those who know how to appreciate fine workmanship and honorable dealing. Our gentlemen readers should give him a call or leave an order to satisfy themselves.

Christmas Presents.

—Great variety of fancy articles at lowest prices, at
MACRUM, GLYDE & Co's.

The Holidays — In making holiday presents, nothing can be more beautiful than one of those elegant engravings embraced in the stock of Barker & Hazeltine, No. 18 Fifth avenue. Among the choice new pictures, "The family scene in Pompeii," "Little Eva's sunshine reverie," and "The Birth-place of Winslow," appeal irresistibly to every lover of the perfect in art. Call in and look over the stock.

Drop in at Burn's corner of Smithfield street and Sixth avenue, for lunch or dinner to-day. Fresh oysters, game and other delicacies will tempt the appetite and prove healthful to the partaker. No better cooks in the city, or more accommodating waiters than at this establishment. Everything neat, clean, well prepared and healthful, makes Burn's one of the most popular restaurants in the city.

Gloves, Hose and other useful articles for gifts, at Macrum & Carlisle's, 27 Fifth avenue.

Messrs. Kier & Co., No. 363 Liberty street, have a large and varied assortment of queensware and Bristol ware. A very neat and appropriate gift may be selected at this house in the shape of a table sett, handsome and durable, combining beauty with usefulness. It would be an acceptable present to any household.

Alexandre's Kid Gloves—full assortment, black and all colors, just received, at
MACRUM, GLYDE & Co's.

Call at Youngson's, corner of Smithfield street and Diamond alley, for Christmas confectioneries. They have a very large stock on hand, and no place in the city affords a better choice for purchasers. In trimming Christmas trees these articles are indispensable. Secure a supply at this first class establishment.

Jewel, Glove and Handkerchief Boxes for presents, Macrum & Carlisle, 27 Fifth avenue.

Business men will find something to their advantage by calling at the Continental at their earliest convenience.

Handkerchiefs, Collars, Scarfs, &c, for the Holidays, at Macrum & Carlisle's, 27 Fifth avenue.

Fresh shell oysters, game and other varieties at the Continental, Fifth avenue, below the Postoffice, to-day.

Everything to tempt the appetite and satisfy the cravings of hunger at the Continental in abundance.

Laces and fine goods for the ladies at Moorheads, No. 81 Market street.

A Joy Forever.

A good piano or organ in the house is "a joy forever," for aside from the pleasure and improvement which it affords to the performer himself, who can estimate the benefits which it confers upon the other members of the household? so that such a present will be a source of enjoyment to the entire family. Therefore, if holiday present buyers desire to confer a lasting benefit on their families or friends, they should call in at Mellor & Hoene's mammoth music store, No. 53 Fifth avenue, and select a beautiful piano or organ out of their holiday stock. Mellor & Hoene, being such extensive dealers, have the *"inside track"* in the music business, and can offer inducements to purchasers, in the way of quality, prices and terms, that far exceed any other house in the city. Remember the place, No. 53 Fifth avenue, next door to Masonic Hall.

Merchants and Dealers in fancy goods supplied at Eastern prices, at
MACRUM, GLYDE & Co's,
Nos. 78 and 80 Market street.

For Holiday Presents.—Just received, a new supply of the celebrated Bartram & Fanton sewing machines, expressly for holiday gifts. A very appropriate and useful present. Office at No. 77 Fourth avenue.

When you are thirsty ask for a glass of that generous liquor which invigorates the body and cheers the mind. All first class saloons sell Pier, Dannals & Co.'s Cream Ale.

Toys, Dolls, and many fancy articles for Christmas, at Macrum & Carlisle's, 27 Fifth avenue.

Phrenology.—Fowler and Wells, at Lafayette Hall day and evening, will make examinations a few days longer. What to do and how to make the most of time and talent explained. tf

Elegant new styles Jewelry, just opened at Macrum & Carlisle's, 27 Fifth avenue.

Bows, Ties, Suspenders, all new holiday goods, at Macrum & Carlisle's 27 Fifth avenue.

A Superb Saturday dinner is to be served up at the Continental, Fifth avenue, to-day.

Don't pass up Fifth avenue without stopping at Holtzheimer's Continental to day.

Real Fine Lace Coods for holiday presents at Macrum & Carlisle's, 27 Fifth avenue.

Fancy articles for Christmas presents at Moorhead's, No. 81 Market street.

MARRIED:

HOUSTON—SCHOYER—On Tuesday morning, Dec. 21st, at the residence of the bride's mother, by Rev. Thomas H. Hanna, A. D. HOUSTON, of Lowellville, Ohio, and Miss NELLIE SCHOYER, of Allegheny City. No cards.

HILDRETH—LEE—On Monday evening, December 20th, 1869, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. Alex Clark, Mr. GEORGE F. HILDRETH of Concord, Mass., to CARRIE C. LEE, of Pittsburgh.

UNDERTAKERS.

B. PATTERSON. JAMES L. WILLIAMS.

PATTERSON & WILLIAMS,
Undertakers, corner of Fifth avenue and High street, Pittsburgh. Also of all kinds, Shrouds Crapes and Gloves, and every description of funeral furnishing good furnished on the most reasonable terms. Hearse and carriages furnished. Office open day and night.

CHARLES & PEEBLES, UNDERTAKERS AND LIVERY STABLE keepers, 67 PENN STREET AND CHERRY AVENUE, Allegheny City, where their COFFIN ROOMS are constantly supplied with real and imitation Rosewood, Walnut and Ebony Coffins, at prices varying from $4 to $100. Ethes prepared for interments, Hearses and Carriages furnished on all kinds of mourning goods, if required. Office open at all hours, day and night.

JOSEPH MEYER & SON,
UNDERTAKERS,
No. 444 PENN STREET.
Carriages for Funerals, $3.00 Each.
COFFINS and all Funeral Furnishment at reduced rates. au7

GO TO WATTLES & SHEAFER'S New Jewelry Store

TO BUY YOUR

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.

LADIES' GOLD WATCHES AND CHAINS.
GENTS' GOLD WATCHES AND CHAINS.
CHAIN AND CHARM BRACELETS.
HANDKERCHIEF HOLDERS, (the assortment)
DIAMOND RINGS AND PINS
MOSS, AGATE RINGS & SLEEVE BUTTONS.
SOLID SILVER SPOONS, FORKS, LADLES,
GOLD AND SILVER HEAD CANES.
TOILET SETS, VASES, PARIAN MARBLE GOODS.

All bought in New York at the reduced rates of Gold, and will be sold very low in order to reduce our stock as much as possible. Please call and see us.

WATTLES & SHEAFER,
101 FIFTH AVENUE, above Smithfield street. de18

JOHN M. COOPER & CO.,
Bell and Brass Founders,
ENGINE, LOCOMOTIVE & ROLLING MILL
BRASSES
Made Promptly to Order.
BABBIT'S METAL
Made and Kept on Hand.
Proprietors and Manufacturers of
J. M. Cooper's Improved Balance Wheel
STEAM PUMP.
Office, 882 PENN STREET.
Foundry, Cor. 17th and Railroad Streets,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

TWENTY-SIXTH

Semi-Annual Report of the

DOLLAR SAVINGS BANK.

LIABILITIES.

Am't due depositors Dec. 1, '69	$4,261,470 94
Int'st	64,493 06
Contingent Fund, Dec. 1, 1869	173,408 60
Total Liabilities	$4,598,371 60
Loan on Pond and Mortgage	$1,992,643 70
Real Estate	71,774 59
Stock in Pittsburgh Bank	71,634 04
U. S. 5-20 Bonds, 1865 and 1867	400,000 00
U. S. six per ct. Bonds, 1881	50,043 75
Bills Receivable	9,856 10
Cash in Banks and on hand	133,380 43
Total Assets	$2,598,371 60

The undersigned, Auditing Committee, respectfully report that we have examined the Treasurer's report for the last six months, ending November 30, 1869, and have examined the Assets of the Bank, consisting of Bonds and Mortgage, Leeds of Real Estate, Certificates of Bank Stock, Bills Receivable, United States five-Twenty six per cent. Bonds, '65 and '67, United States six per cent. Bonds, 1881, and cash in Banks and on hand, and find the same to correspond with the above report.

WM. J. ANDERSON,
JAMES H. KELLY, } Auditing Com.
P. K. MADEIRA,
PITTSBURGH, D c. 8, 1869.

The Trustees have declared a dividend of three (3) per cent. out of the profits for the last six months, ending on or after 30, 1869. Free of Government Tax, payable on or after the 1st of January, 1870. All interest not drawn, will bear interest from the 1st inst.

CHAS. A. COLTON, Treasurer.
PITTSBURGH Dec 10, 1869. de15:r44

HENRY G. HALE,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
Corner of Penn and Sixth Streets
FALL AND WINTER STOCK
NOW COMPLETE
de4

LADIES OR GENTLEMEN,

Wishing to purchase a nice present for their friends for a

HOLIDAY GIFT.

Would do well to stop in and examine my stock of WATCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELRY and SILVER WARE of the most desirable patterns just received at

W. G. DUNSEATH'S
JEWELER AND OPTICIAN.
de14 **66 FIFTH AVENUE.**

EPISCOPAL CLASSICAL ACADEMY,
(Keystone Bank Building, Liberty street,) Winter Term begins on MONDAY, January 3d. Circulars to be had from the Principal.
de20:r67 REV. T. L. SELLAM.

250 BBLS CHOICE APPLES, For sale J. B. CANFIELD.

75 TONS BEST BRANDS Soda Ash, for sale by J. B. CANFIELD.

25 BBLS PICKLES, For sale by J. B. CANFIELD.

NOTICES—"To-Let," "For Sale," "Lost," "Wants," "Found," "Boarding," &c., not exceeding FOUR LINES, will be inserted in these columns once for TWENTY-FIVE CENTS; each additional line FIVE CENTS.

WANTS.

WANTED.—From March or April next, THREE FURNISHED or UNFURNISHED ROOMS, with boarding for five adult persons, in a genteel private family in Pittsburgh or Allegheny. Address, No. 5 GAZETTE OFFICE.

WANTED—HELP.—AT EMPLOYMENT OFFICE, No. 1 St. Clair Street, BOYS, GIRLS and MEN, for differing kinds of employment. Persons wanting help of all kinds can be supplied on short notice.

WANTED—An AGENT for this city to sell the celebrated BARTRAM & TAUTON SEWING MACHINE, on which we offer terms more liberal than any other company. Call and examine at 161 Wood street.
de18 C. C. WILCOXS, Travelling Agent.

WANTED.—AGENTS everywhere to sell the AMERICAN KNITTING MACHINE, the only Practical Family Knitting Machine ever invented. Price $23. Will knit 20,000 stitches per minute. Address AMERICAN KNITTING MACHINE CO., Boston, Mass., or St. Louis, Mo.

WANTED.—MORTGAGES.— $30,000 to Loan in large or small amounts, at a fair rate of interest.
THOMAS K. PETTY,
Bill, Bond and Real Estate Broker,
No. 179 Smithfield street.

WANTED.—TO BORROW.— $3,000.—Three thousand dollars in sums of $500 or more, for two or three years, at 6 per cent. interest. A first mortgage on first-class property given as security. Address, immediately, X. X., GAZETTE OFFICE.

WANTED.—AGENTS.—$250 per month to sell the only GENUINE IMPROVED COMMON SENSE SEWING MACHINE. Price only $18. Great inducements to Agents. This is the most popular Sewing Machine of the day—makes the famous "Elastic Lock Stitch." Sews a seam alike on both sides, and will do every kind of work that can be done on any machine—100,000 sold and the demand constantly increasing. Now is the time to take an Agency. Send for circulars. 23 Beware of infringers. Address SECOMB & CO., Boston, Mass., Pittsburgh, Pa., or St. Louis, Mo.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—STOCK AND FIXTURES, LEASE AND GOOD-WILL, of a first-class Grocery, doing a good business. The undersigned being engaged in other business, is the reason for selling. G. W. PUSEY, 49 Federal street, Allegheny.

FOR SALE,
A GOOD SECOND-HAND
BRADBURY PIANO, 7 1-2 OCTAVE,
Near